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Wednesday, December 9, 1970
Agrahayana 18, 1892 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)

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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, December 1970, Agrahayana 18, 1892 (Saka).*

*The Lok Sabha met at three minutes past Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Suggestions made by Director General of G. A. T. T. re: Liberalisation of Trade**

*602. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director General of G. A. T. T. during his recent tour to India made some suggestions to liberalise trade by all the developing countries ;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made by him ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

The Director-General of GATT referred to the current negotiations in GATT for the multilateral lowering of trade and tariff barriers between the developing countries as an operation of considerable potential importance aimed at increasing the mutual trade of developing countries. He pointed out that these negotiations were open for participation by all developing countries. He hoped that those developing countries which were not taking part in the negotiations would join them so that a greater number of concessions to the mutual trade of developing countries could be exchanged.

2. Government welcome the statement made by the Director General of GATT as it is in line with the Government's own views on the subject.

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल : मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट हाउस के टेबल पर रखा है, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि उस में क्या है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारतवर्ष ने उन सुझावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जो गैट के महानिदेशक ने दिये हैं, किन किन विकासशील देशों के साथ बातचीत की है और उस का परिणाम क्या है । क्या भारत सरकार उन सुझावों को अपनाने के लिए कठिनाइयां महसूस कर रही है ; यदि हां, तो उन का ब्यौरा क्या है ? महानिदेशक ने कहा था कि यदि भारत संसार के अन्य देशों के साथ अपना व्यापार बढ़ाना चाहता है, तो हम उस में पूरा सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में किन किन देशों के साथ बातचीत की है और उस में क्या प्रगति हुई है ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं, डायरेक्टर-जेनेरल यहां किसी

देश की तरफ से नहीं आये थे । गैट एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन है और उस के डायरेक्टर-जेनेरल यहां पर हम लोगों से बातचीत करने के लिए आये । उन का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह था कि विभिन्न देशों के बीच व्यापार में जो बाधायें हैं, जो अनुचित टेरिफ बैरियर्ज हैं, उन को दूर किया जाये । उन्होंने बहुत से उपयोगी सुझाव दिये थे । उन के द्वारा किसी देश के साथ व्यापार-समझौता करने का प्रश्न नहीं है और न ही उन के द्वारा हमारा किसी देश के साथ कोई समझौता हुआ था । उन्होंने कहा कि जो देश बढ़ रहे हैं, ऊंचे उठ रहे हैं, उन के आपस में व्यापार-समझौते होने चाहिए और उन्नतिशील देशों को उन की मदद करनी चाहिए । उन का मुख्य उद्देश्य यही था कि व्यापार या व्यवसाय में जो दीवारें खड़ी की जा रही हैं, वे खड़ी नहीं होनी चाहिए । उन के माध्यम से किसी देश के साथ बातचीत करने का सवाल नहीं उठता है ।

**श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल** : महानिदेशक ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि जिस तरह यूरोप के प्रगतिशील देशों ने आपस में समझौता कर के यह व्यवस्था की है कि एक देश का माल दूसरे देश में जा सके, उसी तरह विकास मान देशों में भी इस तरह की व्यवस्था करने के लिए व्यापार समझौते किये जाये । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने प्रगतिशील और अप्रगतिशील देशों में व्यापार सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने के लिए क्या सुझाव दिये थे । यूरोप के देश एशिया के देशों को अपना माल भेज कर फारेन एक्सचेंज लेते हैं । क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया हैं कि एशिया के देश भी यूरोप के देशों के साथ समझौता कर के अपना माल वहां भेजें और उन से फारेन एक्सचेंज लें ? दुनिया में कुल एक हजार टाइप के उद्योग होंगे । भारत में करीब दो सौ टाइप के उद्योग होंगे । जैसे, मानलों, यहां पर टैक्सटाइल की सौ मिलें हैं, लेकिन वह एक ही श्रेणी का उद्योग कहलाया । भारत का कौन सा माल बाहर जाता है ? वह यह जानना चाहते थे कि भारत को अपना माल बाहर भेजने में किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है और उन को दूर करने के लिए वह क्या सुविधायें दें । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय में क्या प्रगति हुई है । इस में फारेन एक्स्चेंज का सवाल है, क्योंकि अगर हमारा माल बाहर जायेगा, तो हमें फारेन एक्स्चेंज मिलेगा, इस लिए इस विषय में ज्यादा रुचि लेने की आवश्यकता है ।

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**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र** : सब व्यवसाय में फारेन एक्स्चेंज का सवाल होता है । जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा है, महानिदेशक किसी देश के साथ समझौता करने के बारे में यहां नहीं आये थे । वह यह देखने के लिए आये थे कि हिन्दुस्तान की माली हालत क्या है । गैट के अठारह फाउंडर मेम्बर्ज में से भारत भी एक है । इस लिए हमारी भी जवाबदेही है कि डेवेलपिंग कंट्रीज के खिलाफ आपसी व्यापार में कोई दीवार खड़ी न की जाये, कोई अनुचित टैरिफ बैरियर खड़े न किये जायें । उन्होंने हम से और अन्य देशों से बातचीत की है । वे अकसर संसार के विभिन्न देशों में आया जाया करते हैं, ताकि उन का आपस में व्यापार बढ़ सके ।

**श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल** : कौन सी दीवार खड़ी हुई है ?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : A bland encouragement by the Government of India in appreciation of the statement of the Director-General of the GATT would not help, because it also imposes upon our own country as a developing country certain responsibilities not only to liberalise trade but to lower our own tariffs, so for as developing countries are concerned. May I know what specific steps the Government of India propose to take or have taken subsequent to this announcement, apart from welcoming this policy statement to encourage international trade within the

developing countries of the kind that we have been talking about ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : So far we have not taken any steps. But as the hon Member knows, we are having annual or long-term trade treaties with various countries, and the suggestions put forward by Mr. Long, the Director General of the GATT, if we find that they are in our interest, will be reflected in those trade treaties which we are having with various countries in the course of a few month's time.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it a fact that in response to a request made by the Director-General of the GATT, Government propose to liberalise imports and allow imports as freely as possible from developing countries, and if so, what has happened to our policy of import-substitutes in this country ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The main purpose of this talk on liberalisation was to see whether there was any discrimination and whether there was any unjustified tariff barrier. These were his main anxieties. Our officials and I too had discussions with him, and he also tried to understand our problems. We have our own problems with a number of countries, especially, the developing countries, and we also put forth our difficulties in developing our own trade. He also discussed with us the problems of other backward countries.

## केंद्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो की स्थापना

*603 **श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन एक केंद्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, विभागों तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे हिन्दी सहायकों और अनुवादकों को भी उक्त ब्यूरो में शामिल किया जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनको उक्त ब्यूरो के अधीन कब तब लाया जायेगा ; और

(घ) उक्त अनुवाद ब्यूरो में विभिन्न वेतनमानों में कितने पद बनाए जा रहे हैं ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा)** : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) से (घ). केंद्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो का प्रशासनिक स्वरूप और उसमें पदों के बनाने और उन्हें भरने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

**श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो क्या आप के ध्यान में यह बात है कि जो ट्रांसलेटर्स की तनख्वाहें आज हैं वह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के असिस्टेंट से भी कई जगह कम हैं हालां कि उन की मिनिमम प्रेस्क्राइब्ड क्वालीफिकेशन जो है वह पोस्ट ग्रेज्युएट और दो साल का ट्रांसलेशन एक्सपीरिएंस है और उस में उन को स्पेशलाइज्ड ट्रेनिंग की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, तो क्या वह ब्यूरो बनाते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे कि यह टेकनिकल काम है और उनकी तनख्वाहें असिस्टेंट की तनख्वाहों से निश्चित रूप से ज्यादा होनी चाहिये और आज जो वर्तमान स्थिति में भिन्न भिन्न मंत्रालयों में में भिन्न भिन्न तनख्वाहें मिलती हैं उन का यह स्वरूप न रहे ?

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा** : केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो की स्थापना का जो निर्णय लिया गया है उस में आज जो केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निर्देशालय में अनुवाद का काम कर रहे है मुख्य रूप से वही व्यक्ति होंगे। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न है जो हिन्दी सहायक अन्य मंत्रालयों में काम करते है उन की योग्यता देखते हुए उन को इस प्रस्तावित ब्यूरो में लेने पर भी विचार किया जायगा ; यह सही है कि उन में से कई

व्यक्ति योग्य हैं, प्रशिक्षित हैं और जब इस ब्यूरो में रेक्रूटमेंट होगा उस समय उन की योग्यता देखते हुए उन पर भी विचार किया जायगा ।

**श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी**: क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का भी ध्यान रखेंगे कि उन के लिए प्रोमोशन एवेंनयूज जो हैं उस के लिए भी ऐसी व्यवस्था बनाई जाय कि 75 प्रतिशत वही लोग प्रोमोट हो जो कि ट्रांसलेटर के तौर पर काम करते हैं और केवल 25 प्रतिशत बाहर से लिए जायं, क्या इस पर वह विचार कर रहे हैं और क्या ऐसा निर्णय लेंगे ?

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा** : इस समय यह कहना कठिन है कि किस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जायगी क्यों कि मैंने निवेदन किया मुख्यतया जो व्यक्ति आज शिक्षा मंत्रालय में अनुवाद का काम कर रहे हैं उन को इस ब्यूरो में लिया जायगा और इस के अलावा जो भी भर्ती की जायगी उस समय जो सहायक काम करते हैं और जो भी अन्य व्यक्ति इस योग्यता के मिलेंगे उन सब पर विचार कर के ही उनका चयन किया जायगा । इस समय यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि कितने प्रतिशत उनमें से लेंगे और कितने प्रतिशत बाहर से लेंगे । इस तरह की बात निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न इस समय नही उठता ।

**श्री एस० एम० जोशी** : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि जैसे पहले टाइपिस्ट कम बलर्क होते थे उस को ज्यादा हम तरजीह देते थे वैसे ही हमारे शासन में जो कर्मचारी अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों जानते हैं क्या उन को ज्यादा बढ़ावा मिलेगा या कोई पालिसी ऐसी आप ट्राई करेंगे जिस से उन को प्रोत्साहन मिले ?

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा** : जहां तक अनुवाद करने का प्रश्न है उस में तो जो व्यक्ति दोनों भाषाओं में दक्ष होंगे उन को प्राथमिकता दी जायगी और जहां तक सामान्य नीति का प्रश्न है कि जो व्यक्ति दोनों भाषाएं जानते हों उन को तरजीह की जाय, मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार की नीति है कि उन को कुछ प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए । लेकिन इस संबंध में नियम बनाना सम्भव प्रतीत नहीं होता क्यों कि जो व्यक्ति दो भाषाएं ठीक तरह से नहीं जानते हैं उन के प्रति ठीक न्याय नहीं होगा, ऐसी कुछ लोगों की मान्यता है । इसलिए सब को समान स्तर पर रखा जायगा ।

**श्री एस० एम० जोशी** : उन को कुछ ऐडीशनल एलावेंस देंगे ?

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा** : ऐडीशनल एलावेंस देने का प्रश्न भी आज इसलिए नहीं उठता कि आज दो भाषाएं समान स्तर पर हैं और अगर कोई व्यक्ति हिन्दी नहीं जानता हो या अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता हो तो उस को इसी आधार पर एलाउंस दें या न दें यह प्रश्न.....

**श्री एस० एम० जोशी** : जो दोनों जानता हो उस को प्रोत्साहन देंगे ?

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा** : और कई प्रकार से उस को प्रोत्साहन देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI R. K. AMIN : May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that translation work in foreign countries is being done by the help of computers and if so, would he like to use the computers for translation work here also ? If he is aware of it, is it that he does not like it because of the employment policy of the Government or because of any other reason ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true some sort of translation through computers has been attempted. But I am also aware of the very grave mistake and very

peculiar *faux pas* committed in translation through computers. We have no intention of introducing computers for translation work as translation is a creative work. We do not think a mechanical apparatus like computer would do it properly.

**Creation of New States**

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*604. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI M. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have created in principle four new States of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya during the last few months ;

(b) whether the demands for Statehood for Telengana and Vidarbha are also being pressed on much stronger grounds ;

(c) whether a suggestion has been made by a number of people that a new States Reorganisation Commission be set up to re-draw the map of India in regard to its various units after due consideration of economic, social, linguistic and historical factors instead of creating new States haphazardly under pressure of different kinds ; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Government have not created any new States. This has to be done through Parliamentary legislation. A Bill to confer statehood on Himachal Pradesh is proposed to be introduced during this session. In so far as Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya are concerned, Government have accepted in principle the grant of statehood but the legislative details have yet to be worked out.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government are aware of such suggestions but do not consider that there is any need for a fresh examination of the entire question of reorganisation of States by a Commission.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is a fact that the formation of bigger States like Madhya Pradesh and UP and smaller states like Haryana and Punjab points to two lessons, that in smaller States there is greater possibility of more even, equitable and quicker economic development and they are more suited to grassroots democracy, there is more effective administration and they do not pose a challenge to the centre ? In view of these lessons, will Government consider the desirability of having smaller states all over the country, particulary by bifurcating over-size States like Madhya Pradesh and UP ?

SHRI RANGA : And Bihar also.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is an argumentative question. One could also present the other side of the argument. But I do not think it would be right to do that in the course of an answer.

There is a certain balance between the States and the Centre which has been deliberately put there by the Constitution. Whether that balance should be disturbed by having smaller States is also a question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He has said they do not want to disturb the balance. Is it not a fact that by agreeing to the formation of four smaller States they have already disturbed that balance ? Is it not true that there is now pressure for the formation of an Upper Assam State, Vidarbha and Telangana which will also be considered on the basis of political pressure and not on merits ? In view of the fact that the principle of linguistic States has been thrown to the winds as there are more than one Hindi-speaking State and there is Jammu and Kashmir which is multi-lingual, do Government not consider that there can

be more than one State speaking the same language, more than on Telugu-speaking State, more than one Tamil-speaking State and so on, in the overall interest of the country ? To that end, do they envisage appointment of a Commission to go into the matter calculatedly instead of doing things haphazardly as at present, so that all the considerations I mentioned could be taken care of ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : Government think that it is most desirable that the boundaries should not be frequently altered and that attention should be concentrated on the task of development rather than on these questions, raising political agitations over these issues. But sonetimes when certain problems do arise, as in case of the north-saetern region, and a rational pattern has to be evolved, smaller States also have to be formed in response to various requirements. This is also a fact.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Do I assume that they will not create any more States untill a Boundary Commission is appointed.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him accept the answer and not go into arguments.

SHRI RANGA : Is it not a fact that rival delegations from both sides in regard to Telengana have met the Prime Minister and then different versions have been put about what happend, that the Prime Minister is favourable to the creation of Telengana and that the Prime Minister is not going to consider it at all and so on ? Also, what is the latest recommendation made by the State Govegnment of Andhra Pradesh ? Have Government taken into account the political significance of the Siddipet bye-election where the Telengana people have domonstarted their overwhelming desire in favour of Telengana ? What is the latest position of the Government ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The Prime Minister . . .

SHRI RANGA : It is for the Prime Minister to say what she told the deligations.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, Both of them are here.

SHRI K. C. Pant ; The Prime Minister answered a question in regard to Telengana only recently. On 11th November in the Rajya Sabha she said, and I quote :

> "Telengana is quite a different proposition. There are certain economic problems. We have taken certain steps to see that the difficulties which had arisen should be solved. We have to give some time to see how it works."

SHRI RANGA : Is that enough ? What is latest recommendation made by the Chief Minister ? What reading have they made of the Siddipet election ?

MR. SPEAKER : After the results, it is a question of opinion.

SHRI K. C. PANT : No recommendations have been made by the Chief Minister recently. The Prime Minister has held review meetings, and there is the Regional Committee and other committees like the Development Committee, Plan Implementation Committee etc. , which review there matters continuously. As for the interpretation of the election, it depends on who is looking at it and how.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: In view of the difficulties arising out of regionalism, communalism etc. , even in the matter of the development of the country and in order to avoid difficulties like water disputes, etc. , will the Government consider appointing a Commission to divide the country into four or five States, as there is a general feeling in the country in favour of it ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend knows that this exercise of re-drawing the boundaries of the States on linguistic lines was carried out by the States Reorganisation Commission. By and large the State boundaries have been drawn, but still certain residual problems have remained. These have been sorted out one by one, but in a large

country like ours, perhapes such problems will arise from time to time, one cannot rule it out, and if the remedy is sought every time in constituting a new States Reorganisation Commission, that probably would invite far more troubles than it will solve. It will create problems where there are none today, it will create agitations and so on, and so, I do not think that that would be advisable at all.

श्री शिंकरे : बहुत से छोटे-छोटे प्रदेशों से स्वायत्त घटक राज्य बनाने की मांगें आती हैं और जब हम सरकार की नीति देखते हैं तो हमें ऐसा मालूम होता है कि छोटे-छोटे राज्यों का निर्माण करने के बारे में हमारी सरकार स्टैप्स लेती है, तब हमें ऐसा लगता है कि गोवा, दमन और दीव जैसी यूनियन टेरिटरी को भी कभी स्वायत्त घटक राज्य का दर्जा दिया जायगा, लेकिन में चाहूंगा कि ऐसे-ऐसे छोटे छोटे प्रदेशों को स्वायत्त घटक राज्य का दर्जा नहीं देना चाहिए, लेकिन जैसा हमारे मधोक जी ने मांग की है—एक नया कमीशन बैठाया जाय, जिससे राज्यों का निर्माण करने में जो कुछ न्यूनता थी, वह खत्म हो जाय। जैसे गोवा और दमन में 400 मील का अन्तर है, गोवा और दीव में 700 का अन्तर है, लेकिन वे तीनों एक ही, टेरिटरी के प्रदश हैं। ऐसी ही स्थिति पाण्डिचेरी की है, पाण्डिचेरी, कराइकल और माहे में सैकड़ों मीलो का अन्तर है—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की न्यूनता को दूर करने के लिए क्या हमारी सरकार कोई स्टेप्स लेना चाहती है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : माननीय सदस्य खुद अपना दिमाग पहले साफ कर लें, उस के बाद सवाल करें तो अच्छा है।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He has asked a clear question. Why don't you reply to it ? The hon. Minister has behaved in a very nasty way. He should not behave towards him like that. Let him answer clearly.

SHRI SHINKRE : It is an insluting answer to my question and I never expected it from Mr. K. C. Pant...(*Interruptions*) क्या यह सच नहीं है कि गोवा और दमन में 400 मील का अन्तर है, गोवा और दीव में 700 मील का अन्तर है, क्या एक स्टेट में तीन टेरिटरीज को रखना अच्छा है ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is farthest from my mind to insult the hon. Member who is a good friend of mine even outside the House; there is no question of insulting anybody. He gave two opinions about the desirability or otherwise small States. It is in respect of that that I said if he clarified his mindand gave us proposals we shall consider them. In Hindi it might have sounded a little bad to some Members. All I meant was that if he gave proposals after reaching certain conclusions, we shall consider them.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Instead of being overtaken by movements which prop up from time to time like in many of the tribal regions which want a special kind of attonomous status or in the Gorkhali speaking areas of North Bengal which want something like a sub-state status, is it not desirable for the Government ts anticipate trouble which is simmering below the surface in different parts of the country and to do something so that we can have an arrangement which is likely to last a long enough time in regard to States' reorganisation ?

SHRI K. C, PANT: The basic cause of many of there simmerings to which my hon. friend referred is the desire of the people in certain backward pockets for accelerated economic growth. This has to be taken note of. The remedy for this lies obviously in using the process of planning to bring about balanced growth within the State because no matter how you constitute the States , there will always be some relatively backward poketes within those States. Therefore, when it comes to economic development altimately a process has to be found withih the planning process something has to be done so as to relieve unemployment and economic backwardness of these regions. There lies the answers. Of course if one can find fresh resources more can be divert-

ed to those regions, The Planning Commission is trying to identify various regions and this is the direction in which the Government is also attempting to the problems.

**श्री नागेश्नर द्विवेदी** : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राज्य आवश्यकता से बहुत बड़े हो गये हैं और आज जब कि गली गली में छोटे परिवार सुखी परिवार का नारा लगाया जा रहा है, छोटे छोटे राज्यों को मजबूत बनाने के लिए, उन की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से, उन की आर्थिक दृष्टि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, छोटे-छोटे राज्य बनाने के बारे में क्या सरकार कोई नया आयोग कायम करने की चेष्टा करेगी ?

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त** : मैं पूरी तरह समझा नहीं क्या आप छोटे राज्यों के हक में हैं ?

**श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी** : मैं छोटे राज्यों के हक में हूं ।

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त** : छोटे राज्यों के हक में हैं तो यह परिवार नियोजन के विरुद्ध जायगा ।

SHRI S. KUNDU : I should like to know from the hon. Minister when he is going to introduce legislation granting full statehood to H. P., Manipur and Tripure. I should like to know whether the Government is aware the administrative difficulties encountered in some of the very thickly-populated States and what steps are going to be taken by the Government to get over those difficulties ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Administrative the larger Statd have to be solved by those State ; as Uttar Pradesh or Bihar or any of these States. They have been units which have remained undisturbed for a long time (*Interruption*)

SHRI NATH PAI : Don't disturb them, reorganise them.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not have any exaggerated local patriotism. (*Interruption*) I said I do not have any exaggerated local patriotism, I was only refering to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar because they happen to be big states. I was also saying that they are units which have survivthe SRC and other commissions which have gone into this queston. By and large, It is good not to disturb also these areas for the reasons which I have mentioned earlier.

SHRI S. KUNDU : What about the legislation? When are you going to introduce legislation granting full Statehood to-Manipur Tripura and Himachal Pradesh ?

SHRI K, C. PANT : I have said about Himachal pradesh : that we are going to introduce the Himachal pradesh Bill during this session, and I have also said that in so far as Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya are concerned, Government have accepted in principle the grant of Statehood to them, but the full details have yet to be worked out. That is part of my main reply.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I congratulate the Prime Minister on granting full Statehood in such a short time for four States. But Telengana when talking into consideration all these aspects, is bigger than all these four States put together. I donot know why the Prime Minister is not taking a decision about Telengana. Just like telengana, Vindarbha and Delhi are also fit to get full Statehood. will the Prime Minister take a bold decission in the same. way as she decided about these for States, and will she take a decision and announce Statehood for these three States also ?

SHRI R. C. PANT : A decision has not only to be bold, but it has to be in the national interests.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : The States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have remained undisturbed so far, the Minister has just now stated. It is not because of any aid given to them but it is precisely because of the calibre of the people diving in those States. Uttar Pradesh does not

want "survival" ; Uttar Pradesh wants existence in the same way as the rest of the country and other States in the country today. If a small State like Haryana can get all its villages electrified including the smallest village,—I congratulate them on it—I would like to know what prevents the villages in Uttar Pradesh from being electrified. I would like to know from the Prime Minister what steps she has taken to see that Uttar Pradesh does not lag behind any other State and I would also like to know why Uttar Pradesh is not on the top among the States in electrification. Whether a a State is small or big, that does not matter.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I entirely share the concern of the hon. Member ; It will be communicated to the State Government.

श्री राम चरण : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से सरकार की नीति यह है कि कहीं पर एक करोड़ से कम आबादी पर भी स्टेटहुड दे दी जाये तो इसी नीति को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सरकार चाहे तो यू० पी०, जिसकी कि दस करोड़ की आबादी है, उसी हिसाब से प्रान्त बना दे जिससे कि वहां पर सही ढंग से एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और डेवलपमेंट हो सके ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जी नहीं ।

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Sir, although according to the recommendation of the Reorganisation Commission 1956, a part of Purulia district in Bihar was included in West Bengal, although that part was included in West Bengal, the people of West Bengal are not very happy because a lot of areas in which the people speak in Bengali still lie in Bihar. Therefore, is the Government contemplating a plan to bring part of Bihar into West Bengal, in consideration of the fact that people living in those areas spoak Bengali ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The Government have no such intentions.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : In answer to part (b) of the question, the Minister said, "No." The point is, the demands of Telengana are also being pressed. This is the statement of the Prime Minister about granting Statehood to Manipur and Tripura: "We appreciate the aspirations of the people of Manipur and Tripura for Statehood and fully realised the strength of feeling behind these aspirations, and taking note of the circumstances ....." and so on. About Meghalaya, they said, this is an autonomous State consisting of tribal people. If the Prime Minister does not know and if the Home Minister is not aware that the people of Telangana are solidly behind the demand of Statehood, the recent election results in urban and rural areas have proved it beyond doubt. If there is any doubt, I am prepared today to resign my seat and contest against any person coming from Andhra and let the result decide it. That will show the aspirations of the people. Sir, you do not give me a chance. Am I irrelevant ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are quite relevant if it were taken as a speech, but this is Question Hour.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : Because he said 'no', I am giving the reasons. I want to know if there is any difference between the public opinion in Manipur and Tripura and public opinion in Telengana. Sir, you are suppressing me all the time.

MR. SPEAKER : You should remove your coloured glasses. I am not doing anything. kindly go on.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : On what basis have they created all these four States ? All of them are non-viable. They were not considered by the States Reorganisation Commission. But you are creating a new principle. In Himachal Pradesh, you are creating a Dogri State to fulfil the dream of the Maharaja of Kashmir. You are creating new principles. All these are non-viable States. But Telengana is viable and it had the support of the SRC. I want to know the Government's mind, and why the Prime Minister, who has been very closely in touch with Telengana movement does not come forward with a solution on the basis of Statehood. As far as I am concerned, Statehood is not negotiable.

I want to know when the Government of India will come to some decision about this matter and tell us plainly that they do not want to give us Statehood. I want to know from the Home Minister whether he is aware of the pitch of feelings there and very soon it will go into non-democratic methods ? Are they going to kill more young people ? I want a clear answer from the Prime Minister.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think I have answered this question earlier. I was asked about the demand for Statehood for Telengana and I said, Government is not considering that proposal, but it is considering the other proposals to increase the economic development of the area, which to our mind is the central problem.

**श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मनीपुर, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय और नागालैंड को सरकार ने पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिया। पहली बात तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ये राज्य अपना खर्चा निकाल सकते हैं या फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर उनका कितना बोझा पड़ेगा ? परसों जब प्रधान मंत्री जी से दिल्ली का डेपुटेशन मिला था तो उस समय प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि हम देश में टुकड़े नहीं करना चाहते। मुझे यह सुन कर प्रसन्नता हुई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह देश के टुकड़े नहीं करना चाहती तो फिर यह छोटे छोटे राज्य क्यों बन रहे हैं ? क्या सरकार सारे भारत को पाच भागों में बांटने के लिए कोई नया कमिशन बनाने के लिए तैयार है ?

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त** : माननीय सदस्य ने एक सवाल किया एकानमिक वायबिलिटी के बारे में। मेरे पास आँकड़े हैं, अगर वह चाहें तो वह मैं उन को दे सकता हूं। हिमाचल के 1970-71 के बजट एस्टिमेंटस में रेवेन्यू रिसीटस हैं 20 करोड़ के करीब, नान-प्लेन्ड एक्स्पेन्डिचर 40 लाख के करीब, रेवेन्यु गैप 20 करोड़ के करीब। मणिपुर में नान-प्लेन्ड रेवेन्यु गैप 10 करोड़ के करीब, त्रिपुरा में 14 करोड के करीब।

**श्री बलराज मधोक** : नागालैंड का बतलाइये।

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त** : नागालैंड के फिगर्स नहीं हैं। मेरे पास इस समय यूनियन टेरिटरीज के ही फिगर्स हैं।

दूसरा सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने किया कि क्या चार पांच राज्यों में देश का विभाजन किया जायेगा ? तो उस का उत्तर मैं दे चुका हूं।

**श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले** : मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी की बात कही है। परसों दिल्ली के डेपुटेशन से उन्होंने कहा था कि वह देश के टुकड़े नहीं करना चाहती। अगर दिल्ली को राज्य का दर्जा दिया जायेगा तो देश के टुकड़े हो जायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप ने देश में इतने छोटे छोटे राज्य बना कर देश के टुकड़े क्यों कर दिये ?

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त** : टुकड़े बनाने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। जो समस्यायें इन जगहों में थीं उन से माननीय सदस्य भली भांति परिचित हैं और किन कारणों से राज्य बनाये गये। उन से भी वह भली भांति परिचित हैं।

**Export of Surgical Instruments to U. S. S. R.**

*606. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India will export surgical instruments to the Soviet Union during the next four months ;

(b) whether an agreement to this effect has been signed between the two countries ; and

(c) if so, the terms of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A contract has been signed between the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., New Delhi and MEDEXPORT, Moscow for the supply of instruments worth Rs. 23.96 lakhs to USSR from India during the period January to April, 1971.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह** : यह ऐग्रीमेंट किस बेसिस पर हुआ है ? बार्टर बेसिस पर हुआ है या रुपी पेमेंट बेसिस पर हुआ है, किसी एक्स्चेंज बेसिस पर हुआ है या गुडबिल के नाम पर हुआ है ?

**श्री ल० न० मिश्र** : रूस के साथ हमारा रुपी ट्रेड रहता है । हमारे बीच एक बाइलेटरल ट्रेड पैक्ट है और यह भी रुपी पेमेंट है और यह भी रुपी पेमेंट बेसिस पर है ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह** : यह ऐग्रीमेंट सिर्फ अप्रैल तक के लिये ही क्यों हुआ, साल भर के लिये क्यों नहीं हुआ । आम तौर से सारे ऐग्रीमेंट साल भर के लिए हुआ करते हैं तब फिर यह चार महीने के लिए क्यों हुआ ?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र** : बात यह थी कि रूस के साथ जो हमारा व्यापार समझौता था उस की अवधि समाप्त हो रही थी और हम को सर्जिकल इंस्ट्रूमेंटस वगैरह की जरूरत थी । इस लिये यह समझौता किया गया है । जब नया समझौता होगा तब वह इस की जगह ले लेगा ।

**Import from U. S. S. R.**

*607. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's imports from the U. S. S. R. in 1969-70 amounted to about Rs. 170.40 crores and out of this about Rs. 53.70 crores came under the category of 'special transactions not classified according to kind, not elsewhere specified; and

(b) if so, the details of the items included in the said category ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Imports which cannot be classified into any of the existing categories provided for under the Revised Indian Trade Classification are clubbed together under the general nomenclatuae of "special transactions". Consequently, details in regard to such items are not available with statistical authorities.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Sir, I urge you to consider that here is a large amount of imports and there is a deliberate attempt to deny information to the House and I will show you how. If that is so, how can anyone ask any supplementary ?

These are the Government's own statements of monthly statistics of foreign trade where there are ten different categories including foods, raw materials, fuel, chemicals, manufactures, machinery equipment and miscallancous, where even items of Rs. 1½ crores are also shown. But there is a special transaction, which he does not want to disclose, of Rs. 53 crores which has been imported only for the first time this year. It is not imported last year. So, I would ask the Minister, when he is prepared to give details of Rs. 1½ crores, why it is that details of an amount of Rs. 53 crores only from the USSR as import under special transaction are not disclosed and what are the items.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : How much is for election ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA ; I will make an improvement. It is not Rs. 53 crores only but it is Rs. 64 crores. The phrase 'special transaction' is not applicable only to USSR but is applicable to the USA, UK, Czechoslovakia,, Japan, West Germany ...(*Interruption*). I am trying to allay the misgivings in the mind of the hon. Member. These special transactions are of those items which could not find a place either under miscellaneous items or under standard items.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Give us some examples.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : As to why there is this increase this year, the main reason is that some of the defence items are also included in it. There is nothing like hiding some figures or not giving some figures to the House. Because there have been some purchases fron the defence side which have been included under this item, the figure has gone up to Rs. 64 crores this year. ...(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you not trust your own Member who is asking questions ?

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : We do not trust the Minister.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : That is bad enough.

MR. SPEAKER : I can very well realise that Shri Tapuriah and other are very young but I wonder about Shri Lobo Prabhu who is quite old and mature.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The House has to be satisfied.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : As you yourself have raised, Sir, the qestion is very specific but the answer is absolutely vague. Even after the long winded reply that he has given, he refueses to divulge a single item that has been imported under this item of Rs. 53 crores. So, I would seek your pretection to ask the hon. Minister. There are half a dozen items which are non-defence item like engineering.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : As I said earlier, there are some items under this special transaction of Rs. 64 crores which could not be included in the standard items. There are civil items also like raw materials and even some oilcakes and other items which could not be covered under the normal items. So, we put them here.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Sir, are you satisfied with that reply ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Has the Minister not given ample evidence of some hanky panky going on ?

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : I want to know whether there is a price difference between what we import from the USSR and the same product in European markets, for example, nickel ; if it is, how much is it ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I cannot give a straight answer but there might be some price difference because there is the question of free foreign exchange and of rupee payment. With USSR we have rupee payment arrangement and it is just possible that there might be some difference. But the figure is not available with me at the moment.

SHRI PILOO MODY : 100 per cent.

SHRI L, N. MISHRA : If you have some prejudices or something in your mind and are not receptive to the facts, I cannot help it. I might tell you that there is nothing like hankey-panky. There is nothing to hide. There is a clause like "special transactions" which is not only applicable to U. S. S. R. alone but also to a number of other countries. It is a part of our trade pact.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : You name the items, at least some of them.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : As I told you a number of them are defence items and others are raw materials...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Everytime you are interrupting.

DR. RANEN SEN : The hon. Minister, in his reply, twice said that besides U. S. S. R., the Government of India has also such special transactions with U. S. A. and Japan. If that is so, may I know what is the amount earmarked for special transactions with USA and Japan ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have got figures from 1966-67 to 1969-70. The figures of 1969-70 are : USSR—64 crores ; U. K.—Rs. 4.35 crores; U. S. A.—Rs. 2.34 crores ; Czechoslovakia—Rs. 1 crore ; Japan—Rs. 2.75 crores; West Germany—Rs. 49 lakhs.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी आंकड़े दिये हैं। जो इस प्रकार का विशिष्ट व्यापार है जिसका कहीं दूसरे स्थान पर उल्लेख नहीं है चूंकि इसमें डिफेंस का सामान मंगाया है इस वास्ते वह क्या सामान है, इसको आसानी से नहीं बताया जा सकता है। लेकिन इसके अतिरिक्त जो दूसरा सामान हैं, वह कौन कौन सा है इसको बताने में उनको क्या आपत्ति है ? मैं चाहता हूं कि यह बता दिया जाए ताकि जो संदेह है बराबर बढ़ते न चले जाएं।

न्यू० एस० एस० आर० के सम्बन्ध में आपने कहा है कि इस प्रकार का 64 करोड़ का व्यापार हुआ है। दूसरे देशों के साथ अधिक से अधिक जो आंकड़े सामने दिए हैं वह दो करोड़ के दिए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं इन दोनों में इतना ज्यादा अन्तर क्यों है ?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र** : अन्तर का कारण तो साफ है। रक्षा की सामग्री रूप से हम ज्यादा खरीदते हैं वनस्पति अमरीका से।

जहां तक सामान का सम्बन्ध है रक्षा के सामान के अलावा प्राइमरी मैटीरियल भी जो कुछ हो सकता है वह भी उस में है।

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : मन्त्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि जो इस रूप से जो हम सामान आयात करते हैं उसकी कीमत दूसरे देशों की अपेक्षा ज्यादा हो सकती है और इस का कारण यह है कि हमारा उनके साथ रूपी ट्रांजेक्शन की बजह से रूस ने किन किन वस्तुओं के कितने कितने ज्यादा दाम चार्ज किये हैं और क्या दूसरे देशों के साथ जिनके साथ आपका रूपी ट्रांजेकशन है, वहां भी ऐसा ही होता है ? क्या वे सब भी आप से मनमाने दाम चार्ज करते हैं ?

**श्री ल०ना० मिश्र** : मनमाने दाम नहीं होते हैं। हर एक एक के साथ व्यापारिक समझौता होता है और उसके मुताबिक काम चलता है। यह मैंने नहीं कहा कि इसने ज्यादा कीमत ली है मैंने यह कहा है कि मेरे पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं। हो सकता है कि रूपी ट्रेड की बजह से इस में और जहां फ्री फारेन एक्सचेंज है, दोनों में फर्क हो। मैंने कहा है कि फर्क हो सकता है। यह नहीं कहा कि रुस हमसे दाम ज्यादा लेता है।

LOBO PRABHU : The Minister has tried to protect the information by comparison whith other countries. But he has to explain three very distinguished differences between other countries aud U.S.S.R. The first difference is this that the amount of Rs 64 crores for one couutry is a very considerable amount. The second differece is that Russia has been suspect for its interference in our politics.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. You ask your question.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This is absolutely relevant. This is very important to the country, to the indepence of the country and to the fredoom of our elections. He has to clarify. He connot leave us in doubt...(*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I protest against this. We suspect except Swatantra and Jana Sangha ? It touches our national honour. (*Interrpution*).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : My question is whether the money is used for political purposes. You have to clear the suspicion that no part of the money is used for political purposse....(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I protest over the statement by the hon. Member. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Then clarify your position ; disclose the details.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GHNDHI : In asking the details in regard to this question the hon. Member has no business to make such allegations. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Refusal to answer such questions leads to these allegations...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : You do not give details. It is a very simple Question. We want to know on what items this huge sum of Rs. 64 crores has been spent. You turn a simple question into a national mystery. You expect us to keep quiet. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order, I am not going to allow anything more.

SHRI RANGA : There is the question of property also. There was the Question regarding S. R. C. addressed to her. She kept silent and the question was answered by the other Minister, Shri K. C. Pant, for half an hour or so. Now the Prime Minister, gets up excited. She has no business to be excited in this way. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is wrong to say that they have no business because some Swatantra Party Member may have business transactions with Russia. It is not proper to say they have no business. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mr. Dwivedy has earned his daily bread today.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : This is a new alliance between the P. S. P. and the Congress (R). ((*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Anything coming from the Soviet Union is red-rag to the bull for this grand alliance.

Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that out of Rs. 64 crores worth of material imported from Russia, most of the things that we have impoted are military hardware...

SHRI PILOO MODY : He has also earned his daily bread.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : U. S. A. has always betrayed us at the time of any emergency. It is only the Soviet Union who have helped us. They don't realise this. They are U. S. agents and stooges. I know what they are doing. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't use such expressions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question was whether out of Rs. 64 crores, majority of the items that we are importing militery hardware.....

AN HON MEMBER : How do you know ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I Know whether it is a fact that the policy of the United States Government is not to supply us anything which will make us self-sufficient and strengthen our defence ? I want to know whether it is true that majority of these is military hardware.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : This is very unfair to the Government and to me also. I will beg of the House to give me half a minute so that I can clear it.

There is nothing hanky-panky in this. It is a simple sale and purchase. For accounting purposes it has been entered as 'Special transactions' because, according to the existing practice, it was not possible to put them under normal miscellaneous heads. That is why this phrase of 'Special Transactions' (*Interuptions*) This is the practice adopted not only with USSR, but with a

number of countries. It is a simple sale and purchase. If you like, I can give to the hon. Speaker all the names of the items that have been put under this head---to the hon. Speaker and not to the House. They are mostly defence items for the renovation of out Ordnance Factories ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Don't disclose them. ...*Intrruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : If the hon. Minister gives a straight answer, much of the trouble can be avoided. They avoid questions. Only when there is pressure, they come out with the facts. Sir, this is very unfair to the House.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जो नान-डिफेन्स आइटम्ज हैं, वे तो बता दें। मन्त्री महोदय यह क्यों नहीं बताते हैं ? इस का मतलब है कि दाल में कुछ काला है।

SHRRI PILOO MODY : I suppose my charge now has been substantiated because if they were defence items, he could have said it in the first instance and the matter would not have been pursued.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : In the original answer I have said that they were defence items.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You said 'Some of them' are defence items.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Export of Copra from Nicobar Islands

*601. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA ; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6716 on the 30th August, 1968 regarding export of copra from Nicobar Islands and state :

(a) whether Government have taken any action to protect the economic interests of the Nicobarese people and to secure for them a reasonable return for their local produce, viz. copra, betelnuts etc., in the form of price obtain by the producer for his produce and the profit earned by the Nicobarse Commercial Company ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESERCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

Section 6 (1) of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aborginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956 enables Government to regulate the acquisition of any interest in any land or in any product of, or crop raised on, such land and in any trade or business in the Nicobar group of Islands in order to protect the economic interests of the Aboriginal Tribes. Action under this Regulation was taken from time to time. However, the validity of the Regulation was challenged in a court of law and the matter is *subjudice*.

But the actual practice, except for the companies whose cases are subjudice as referred to above, no person who is not a member of an Aboriginal Tribe is at the moment engaged in any trade of business in the Nicobar group or Islands.

The Nicobarese Commercial Company is a concern registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and is owned entirely by the tribal people whose operations are not regulated by the said Regulation. As this concern is not required to file any balanace-sheet or profit and loss account, informotion about the profit earned by the Company is not available.

### Commercial Credit to Burma for Purchasing Indian Products

*605. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE

be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is willing to extent commercial credit to Burma to enable her to purchase the Indian products;

(b) if so, whether any such request was made to India by Burma, and

(c) what are the other steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : Commercial Credits usually available to Indian exporters are also available in the case of exports to Burma.

There has been no request from the Government of Burma for any special Government to Government credits.

A Trade Agreement was signed with Burma earlier this year under which MFN treatment is to be given by each country to the other. Tender documents issued by the Public Sector Import Organisations are widely publicised in India through the Export Promotion Councils, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics and the Directorate of Commercial Publicity. The other promotional efforts including incentives are also widely used in the case of trade with Burma.

**States' Opposition to Taming over of Power Supply by Centre**

*608. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments have strongly opposed the Central Government for taking over of power supply in their hands; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). At the Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power held at Octacamund on 24th and 25th September, 1970, a Resolution was passed recommending that the Government of India may set up a Committee to examine all aspects of Central generation through Regional Agencies having in view the need to increase at a rapid rate the installed generating capacity in the country in order to meet the fast growiag requirements of development and the need in this context to follow the general world trend to install large-sized plants which make for an economic supply of power over wide areas and having further in view the objective of operating a National Grid. The proposal that would be examined by the Committee concerns only the construction, operation and maintenance of large-sized power stations by a Central organisation through Regional Agencies. The transmission and distribution of power generated in such power stations would continue to be the responsibility of the State Governments. The representatives of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Himachal Pradesh dissented from the above Resolution since they were generally of the view that the responsibility for the construction, operation and maintenance of large-sized power stations also should remain eclxusively with the State Governments.

**Apprehension of Disturbances during Ensuing Harvesting Season in West Bengal**

*609. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of large-scale disturbances apprehended during the ensuing harvesting season in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, whether Government have chalked out any concrete measures to deal with such hostilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND

MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). State Government are aware of the possibility of clashes during the ensuing havesting season and are taking all possible steps under the law to deal with the sitution.

**Damage to Cars taking parts in Asian Highways Rally in Delhi**

*610. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some Drivers of the international car race, taking part in the Asian Highways rally faced sad incidents in India at the hands of unruly elements, especially in Delni; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action against those who broke glasses of some cars and the officers concerced who failed to maintain law and order ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi have intimated certain incidents involving stone throwing by stray persons amongst the enthusiastic crowds, which had gathered to witness the rally. The State Governments of Haryana and Punjab have intimated that the rally passed through their States without any untoward incident. Information is being collected from the State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

In each reported case, action has been taked to institute criminal cases against the persons involved and in some cases, the accused persons have been convicted.

**मध्य प्रदेश में विमान द्वारा गिराए गए माओत्सेतुंग के चित्रों तथा चीनी साहित्य से भरे हुए बक्सों का पाया जाना**

*611. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 14 सितंबर के समाचार पत्रों में छपे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के शाजापुर जिले में माओत्से तुंग के चित्रों तथा माओत्से तुंग के चीनी-भाषा में संदेशों आदि के इश्तहारों से भरे बक्से तथा ट्रांसमिटरों से भरा एक सन्दूक पाया गया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि 5 सितंबर को एक चीनी विमान को मध्य प्रदेश के खतपुर गांव में नीची उड़ान भरते समय इश्तहार गिराते देखा गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री(श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पंत) (क) : से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 5 सितम्बर, 1970 को शाजापुर जिले में चीनी भाषा में लिखे गये साहित्य की कुछ पेटियां पाई गयीं थीं । जांच करने पर यह पाया गया है कि उक्त इस्तिहार माओत्से तुंग और उनकी नीति के आलोचक थे । यह भी सिद्ध किया गया है कि ये पेटियां वायुयान से नहीं गिराई गयीं थीं । और किसी आदमी ने उस क्षेत्र में वायुयान को उड़ते हुए भी नहीं देखा । संम्भवतः वे मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी बैलून में आए और चीन की मुख्य भूमि के लिए लक्षित थे और वायुवेग से भारत के अन्दर आ गये । ऐसी सामग्री भारत के अन्य भागों में पहले भी पाई गई है ।

**दिल्ली में "आईस हालीडे' के कलाकारों की गिरफ्तारी**

612. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
**श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :**

क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 10 नवम्बर, 1970 को दिल्ली में "आईस हालीडे" के तीन विदेशी कलाकारों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन के विरुद्ध क्या आरोप लगाये गए थे ; और

(ग) उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत)**: (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) विदेशीय अधिनियम 1946 के अन्तर्गत उनको दिये गये आदेशों का उलंघन जिनमें उनको विदेशियों के क्षेत्रीय पंजीकरण प्राधिकारी नई दिल्ली की लिखित पूर्व आज्ञा प्राप्त किये बिना कोई रोजगार करने या किसी रोजगार के अनुसरण में कार्य करने अथवा कार्य जारी रखने की मनाही की गई थी।

(ग) उन पर मुकदमा चलाया गया, दोष सिद्ध होने पर उन्हें न्यायालय के उठने तक की कैद की सजा और प्रत्येक को 250 रु० अर्थ-दण्ड अथवा अर्थ दण्ड का भुगतान न करने पर तीन माह के कठोर कारावास की सजा दी गई। सभी ने अर्थ दण्ड का भुगतान कर दिया।

**Talks with Ceylon for Co-ordinating Export of Tea**

*613. SHRI D. N. DEB : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have had any talks with the Ceylone Government for co-ordinating export of tea; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the foreign exchange earned or likely to be earned at a result of the co-ordinated efforts of the two countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEVAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first meeting between India and Ceylon took place in Delhi in September, 1967 when the possibility of evolving common approach between the two countries for development of their respective Tea Industries in a mutually advantageous manner was discussed. A fair measure of common approach to the basic issues affecting world supply and demand, particularly prices and unit value of exports as well as promotion for increasing tea consumption was evolved. In the second meeting between the two countries held in Colombo in January 1968, a decision for the formation of an Indo-Ceylon Tea Consortium was arrived at which was duly ratified by the two Governmentss. In the talks relating to tea held at New Delhi between India and Ceylon in May-June 1968, the two countries *inter-alia* agreed on the need for seting up of Joint Consortium consisting of firms and organisations operating in each country for promoting the sale of blended and packaged tea in selected markets abroad. Accordingly, two working groups were set up by Governments of India and Ceylon to finalise and define more precisely the objectives, functions, financial and administrative structure and scope of operations etc. for a Joint Indo-Ceylone Consortium. The report of each working group was made awailable to the other and the two groups met on 12th November, 1969 at Colombo to discuss the respective recommendations. It was

agreed at this meeting that there should be two separate National Companies and that the Consortium should be a Joint Management Committee styled Indo-Ceylone Tea Consortium. The recommendations made at the joint meeting of the Working Groups for formation of Indo-Ceylon Consortium held on 12th November, 1969 are still under consideration of the two Governments. The question of foreign exchange earned or likely to be earned does not arise at this stage.

**Export of Railway Rolling Stock**

*614. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to State :

(a) whether shortage of steel stands in the way of India emerging as a major exporter of railway rolling stock and that difficulty is already being experienced to fulfil the orders received fram Iron, Poland and Yugoslavia ; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take to overcome this serious difficulty and increase the exports of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) ; (a) and (b). India has already established herself as a major exporter of Railway Stock. However, the current steel shortage in the country have affected the entire engineering industry including the wagon building sector.

In order to sustain exports and to enable fulfilment of confirmed export orders, exporters are allowed the facility of importing any category of mild steel required in export production. Imports are allowed to the extent of full requirements of export orders.

**Liberalisation of Imports**

*615 SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign Trade Secretary at a meeting of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade held on the 11th November, 1970 disclosed that Government were thinking of freely permitting imports from other developing nations ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether trade liberalisation talks are being held at high level and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the progress made so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). In his vote of thanks to the Director General of GATT for his address to the meeting held on 12th November, 1970 under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Forign Trade, the foreign Trade Secretary mentioned that the question of giving a quote equivalent to a small percentage of India's national production for import from other developing countries was under consideration. India is a party to the Trade Expansion and Economic Cooperation Agreement between Yugoslavia, India and UAR. India is also participating in the discussions for the establishment of the Asian Trade Development Programme and in the trade negotiations among the developing countries being held under the auspices of the GATT. The Question about liberalisation of import restrictions on particular products has figured in the course of discussions in these forums. Government have been examining these questions but a final decision on them will depend on a number of factors including those relating to the progress of the relevant negotiations and possibilities for expansion of India's trade offered in those negotiations.

**Border Incidents by Pakistani Intruders in Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri Districts**

*616. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY ; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government made any survey to assess the reasons for increasing num-

ber of minor border incidents, cattle lifting, arson and dacoity by the Pakistani intruders along the Indo-Pakistan borders in Cooch-Behar and Jalpaiguri Districts ;

(b) the total number of such incidents during the last three years with lhe number of culprits brought to book ;

(c) whether any suggestion has been made to Government to increase the Border Out-Posts ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Periodical reviews are made and a close watch kept on developments and incident in this as well as other sectors of the Indo-Pakistan border.

(b) There were 80 and 24 cases of dacoity and cattle lifting respectively in the district of Cooch-Behar in the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 up to 5th December and in Jalpaiguri District, the figures and 11 and 7 resectivively. Information regarding the number of culprits brought to book is being collected from the State Government.

(c) and (d). There are an adequate number of border outpots along this border. The number and strength of the BOPs and the frequence of border patrols will be changed suitably accdording to the needs.

## राज्यों में राजनीतिक हत्याएं

*617. **श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में विभिन्न राज्यों में राजनीतिक हत्याओं और अपहरणों के कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये ; और

(ख) ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**गृह-मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त)** : (क) राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 1969 में विभिन्न राज्यों में अन्तरदलीय झगड़ों तथा उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों के परिणामस्वरूप हुई हत्याओं की संख्या इस प्रकार है :-

| | |
|---|---|
| आन्ध्र प्रदेश | 37 |
| असम | 1 |
| बिहार | 8 |
| केरल | 5 |
| तमिलनाडु | 2 |
| पश्चिम बंगाल | 95 |
| शेष राज्य । संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | शून्य |

पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 1970 के प्रथम दस महीनों में राज्य में 226 राजनीतिक हत्याएं की गई हैं । शेष राज्यों के सम्बंध में चालू वर्ष की सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

राजनीतिक प्रयोजनों से किए गये अपहरण के मामलों के संबंध से सूचना राज्य सरकारों से एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

(ख) अध्यस्थित राज्य सरकारें सभी विशिष्ट मामलों में तत्काल तथा पूरी तरह जांच-पड़ताल करती हैं ताकि ऐसे गम्भीर अपराधों को करने वाले संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों पर कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जा सके । ऐसे मामलों से निपटने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सभी उचित सहायता प्रदान करने का आश्वासन दिया गया है । पश्चिम बंगाल में हिंसा को रोकने के लिए किये गये विशेष उपायों का उल्लेख इस सदन में किया जा चुका है ।

**Alleged Mishandling of Cotton Business by Cotton Corporation**

*618. SHRI G. C. NAIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the report in the *Economic Times* dated the 14th November, 1970 saying that the blundering way in which the Cotton Corporation has gone about the business of canalising, has practically led to a disruption of the import programme of cotton ;

(b) the reaction of Government in this regard ; and

(c) the extent to which the Cotton business has suffered because of mishandling by the Cotton Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The decision to canalise import of cotton through the Cotton Corporation of India with effect from 15. 9. 70 was announced on 5. 9. 70, which *inter-alia* envisaged that of the 1% commission that was being received from the foreign suppliers, the authorised nominees of the mills would receive ½% and 1/4% will be received by the Corporation, remaining 1/4% going to the mills. The cotton trade, however, agitated for a higher share of the commission than was apportioned to it by the Corporation. Such a claim was rejected but the traders abstained from performing the role assigned to them. If the traders had not adopted this attitude some shipments might have arrived by now. There has been no disruption of the import programme as such.

**Tripartite Agreement among India, and U. A. R.**

*619. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite the application of preferential customs to more than one thousand items, trade among India, Yugoslavia and the U. A. R. is still negligible ; and

(b) whether in the case of industrial co-operation several projects have been considered but not one have been realised ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. In 1969-70 India's exports to Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic amounted to Rs. 68. 61 crore India's imports from these two countries amounted to Rs. 27. 86 crores. Our trade with these two countries is therefore quite sizeable.

(b) In the discussions held in Yugoslavia in September, 1970, it was agreed that projects for the manufacture of T. V. glass bulbs, and T. V. picture tubes, and also for 55 to 60 H. P. wheeled tractors and scooters, were feasible on a tripartite basis. On a bilateral basis there is a proposal for industrial co-operation between Yugoslavia and India in the manufacture of finished leather. The above mentioned proposals are in advanced stage of consideration, though the actual project have not yet materialised.

**Issue of licence to Philips India Ltd for manufacture of T. V. Sets**

*620. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a foreign majority company Philips (India) Ltd. declared through its Managing Director at a Press Conference in Bombay in July, 1970 that they would be getting a letter of intent and industrial licence for the manufacture of T. V. sets,

even before the last date of receipt of application *i. e.* 15th August, 1970 ; and

(b) whether Government's policy of licensing small scale and other Indian Companies for T. V. manufacture is going to be changed and Philips, Murphy Mulchandani (Bush) and Telefunken which are all foreign companies or their subsidiaries being given expansion licences for T. V. manufacture inspite of their being already commented upon in the Dutt Panel Enquiry Report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Reports about a Press Conference given by the Managing Director M/s Philips (India) Ltd. had appeared in Newspapers in July, 1970 stating that M/s Philips are likely to get a letter of intent and industrial licence for the manufacture of television sets. Government are not aware of the basis of the reported statement on behalf of M/s Philips, as all applications for manufacture of television sets including that of M/s Philips, received in response to the public notice issued by Government, are still under examination. The final decision on these applications will be taken in accordance with the current industrial policy.

**Corporation for import and procurement of Raw Materials**

*621. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) at what stage is the proposal to establish a Corporation to undertake both the import and internal procurement of raw materials ; and

(b) whether the import of industrial raw materials and chemicals will also be liberalised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Import of bulk of raw materials is already being canalised through State agencies, important amongest whom are State Trading Corporation and its subsidiaries, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and the Cotton Corporation. These Corporations are also asked to undertake internal procurement of raw materials whenever necessary.

(b) Import of industrial raw materials is already liberally allowed.

**Landlords killed by Naxalites in Kerala State**

*622- SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some landlords have been killed by the Naxalities in the State of Kerala ;

(b) if so, the measures Government have taken to protect the lives of the people in this regard ; and

(c) the number of persons killed or injured during each of the past three months in that State by the Naxalities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of Kerala, three landlords and a servant of one of them were murdered on the night of November 14, 1970. Three cases have been registered and sixteen persons have been arrested in connection with these murders.

The State Government are maintaining the utmost vigilance and are taking all possible preventive and penal steps under the law to deal with such violent and unlawful activities of Naxalites and allied extremist groups. Information about the number of persons killed or injured by Naxalites during

each of the past three months in Kerala is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Allocation of Nylon Yarn through S. T. C.**

*623. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation delayed the allocation of Nylon yarn to the established importers; and thereby the import of Nylon yarn was delayed and it had affected the industry adversely ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Import of nylon yarn is canalised through the State Trading Corporation and is distributed to actual users through associations. It is not allocated to established importers.

(b) Does not arise.

**Allocation of Raw wool to States**

*624. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the basis on which the quota of raw wool is given to the various States ;

(b) the details of quota of raw wool allotted to the various States, State-wise ;

(c) whether there are some States to which no quota of raw wool has so far been allotted and, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the whole issue and allot quota to all the States on equal footing or on some specific principles and guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). Allocation of raw wool for worsted and shoddy units, hosiery and powerloom units and grey handknitting yarn processors is made to actual users only. on unit wise basis and regardless of territorial considerations on the lines of the policy announced by the Minister (Foreign Trade) in the Lok Sabha on the 30th November, 1967. To foster growth of handloom with due regard to the social objective a limited allocation is made on an *ad hoc* basis to the Directors of Industries in the various States where such handlooms are in existence, the recepient States being Assam, Nagaland, Bihar, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, U.P., Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala ; no quota has been allotted to West Bengal, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Madras, Manipur and Tripura on account of handlooms. The question of any change in policy is not currently envisaged.

**Special Assistance to States**

*625 SHRI RABI RAY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Finance Ministry has been reticent about the quantum of special assistance that is to be given to States ;

(b) if so, whether the Finance Ministry has also not yet given tentative figure to the Planning Commission in this respect ; and

(c) what are the reasons for that and when the Commission is expecting a reply from the Finance Ministry in this respect ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member has presumably in view the special accommodation being given to certain States to meet their non-plan gaps. The Ministry Finance and Planning Commission have full understanding on the quantum of special accommodation to be given to various States and the manner in which this should be determined and released.

**Power Supply to Industrial Estates around Delhi**

*626. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of IRRIGA-

TION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a growing shortage of power supply in the Industrial Estates around Delhi and many of the industries are under-production or partially working due to this prower shortage ;

(b) whether any survey has been made in this regard and, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to meet the requirements with regard to power supply to the Industrial Estates ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). There is shortage in the availability of power for supply to the Industrial Estates and other industries around Delhi. The present industrial load as assessed by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is about 155 MW out of a total load of about 575 MW and a maximum demand of 222 MW. The load survey has indicated that the industrial load is expected to go up to 220 MW out of a total load about 835 MW by the end of the Fourth Plan. The maximum demand by the end of the Fourth Plan has been assessed at 306 MW. The present availability of power including supplies from the Bhakra Nangal System is 246 MW which is adequate to meet the present maximum demand. By the end of the Fourth Plan, the availability of power would increase to 356 MW by the commissioning of one unit of 55 MW at the IP Station and by supply of power from the Badarpur Thermal Power Project (3x100MW). Thus the maximum demand assessed by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan is expected to be met.

**Woollen Industry**

*627. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE by pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the export performance of the woollen industry ;

(b) whether there is a shortage of combining capacity ; and

(c) if so, that is the requirement and what is the existing capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The export performance is under constant review.

(b) Yes, Sir, especially in the French Combing sector.

(c) The existing effective licensed capacity for woollen combing is of the order of 39 million lbs. The additional requirement is assessed at 20 million lbs.

**Arrangements for Pilgrims visiting Ganga-Sagar Mela and Dubla Island**

*628. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government make annual arrangements for the pilgrims for Ganga-Sagar Mela and, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether at the Dubla island the arrangements for the pilgrims were also made by Government;

(c) whether the pilgrims were given prior intimation about the cyclone; and

(d) how many of the Hindu pilgrims who could be rescued after the devastating tidal wave and how many are reported to have lost their lives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The Ganga-Sagar Mela in West Bengal is held in January—every year and arrangements for it are made by the Government of West Bengal. Details of the annual arrangements are being collected.

(b) to (d). Dubla is an off-Shore island in the Khulna District of East Pakistan and hence Government of India is not concerned with the arrangements there.

**Cut in Power Supply to Punjab Due to Present Level of Gobindsagar Lake**

*629. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware that taking into consideration the present level of the Gobindsagar Lake, a 25 per cent cut might be imposed in power supply ih Punjab from January next ;

(b) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government for assistance for the import of diesel generating sets from some foreign countries to ease the situation ;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ; and

(d) whether the Punjab Government have also requested the Central Government to impress upon the Madhya Pradesh Government to release more power for Punjab and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (d). Due to inadequate rainfall in the catchment area, the Bhakra reservoir has not filled up to the normal level. There is, therefore, a power shortage in the Northern Region necessitating a cut in the power supply. The present cut in Punjab is about 10% and it will go up even further during the depletion period of the Bhakra reservoir, beginning from the middle of December, 1970. Power supply to the Nangal Fertilsers factory in Punjab will be reduced from 3 million units par day to 2.3 million units per day. Also additional power from D.E.S. U. and Satpura systems would be obtained . Further diesel sets would be commissioned. With all these additional sources of power , it is expected that the cut in Punjab may be about 25% from the middle of December, 1970. The Punjab Government had approach ed the Government of India for clearing the import of diesel generating sets to meet the power shortage. The Government of India have cleared import of 27 diesel generating sets totalling to about 36 MW. The Punjab Government have already taken action to procure these sets which would be progressively installed during the period November, 1970 to June,1971. The Government of Punjab have also requested for relief from the Satpura System. During the depletion period of the Bhakra reservoir beginning from the middle of December, 1970, relief is expected to be available from the Satpura-Chambal complex to the extent of 0.5 million units daily. Steps have been taken to increase this quantum of power to the extent practicable.

**Import of Jute**

*630. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import jute during the coming year and, if so, the quantity of jute to be imported ;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is enough supply of jute available in the country and the imports will discourage the sowings of jute; and

(c) if so, the reasons for importing jute ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). Government do not apprehend any serious shortage of raw jute at present. The question of augmenting supplies by import will, however, be considered at the appropriate time in the light of the current indigenous jute crop and the demand from the mills.

**Adoption of one Shri Sri Dhar Purohit by a Scheduled Caste Persons**

3829. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news of adoption of one Shri Sri Dhar Purohit by a Scheduled Caste person-appearing on the first page of fortnightly issue *Upright* dated the 1st November, 1970 published from New Delhi;

(b) what are the real facts of the case as ascertanined by Government ;

(c) on which post Shri Purohit cum-Jatav is working at present ; and

(d) what action has been taken or proposed to be taken by Government against the delinquents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter is under examination.

**Persons found with Currency Notes in Madras**

3830. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of two persons who were found with curreney notes worth Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 45,000 respectively, in Madras by the Enforcement Directorate Officers on October 1, 1970.

(b) the names of the persons in Singapore to whom these amounts were traced ;

(c) the number of similar cases unearthed by the Directorate in South East Asia during the last two years ; and

(d) the nature of action, if any taken against the violators ?

THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA). (a) and (b) . As a result of searches conducted on the 28th September 1970 by the Zonal Office of the Enforcement Directorate at Madras, currency in amounts of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 45,000 was recovered from Sarvashri N. Kalimuthu and M. Mohamed Esa respectively. No searches were conducted on October 1, 1970 by the Enforcement Directorate Officers of Madras. Further enquiries in the matter are in progress and it is not, therefore, desirable to divulge more details.

(c) and (d). During the period from 1-10-68 to 31-10-70, 71 persons were arrested in similar cases. Appropriate action as required by law is being taken in each case. Pending finalisation of these cases, it is not possible to reach a definite conclusion that the amounts seized related to payments made in South East Asian countries.

**Financial help to Tamil Nadu Textile Mills**

3831. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Millowners' Association has sent a telegram to the Prime Minister requesting financial help to save some of the textile mills from closure ;

(b) if so, the names of the "sick" textile mills, the nature of help sought with reasons for the impending closure ; and

(c) the total amount of losses suffered by these textile mills during 1968 70 and whether the Centre is prepared to take them over and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The help sought for was in the from of reduction in interest rate to nine percent and margin to fifteen percent. The names of the "sick" textile mills are being ascertained and would be laid on the table of the House.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Arrests for manufacturing Illegal Fire Arms in Rampur**

3832. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and occupation of person arrested in Rampur in August, 1970 for manufacturing illicit firearms and the number and nature of firearms seized during the raid ;

(b) the steps taken against these culprits ;

(c) whether Government are aware that Rampur has become a very important spying centre of Pakistan and accommodates many traitors and saboteurs ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to check these anti-Indian activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house on receipt.

(c) and (d). Government have no such information. However, utmost vigilance is maintained by all agencies concerned to curb espionage activities.

**Robberies in Reserve Bank, Calcutta**

3833. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that robberies like that committed in October, 1970, have also taken place in the Reserve Bank, Calcutta during 1968-70 ;

(b) if so, when and the total amounts lost ;

(c) the security steps taken by the Reserve Bank for future to prevent such robberies ; and

(d) if no steps have so far been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, excepting for the incident on 5th October, 1970, in the Calcutta Branch of the Reserve Bank of India, in which a shortage was noticed in the cash after the same was taken delivery of by the client, there have been no other incidents of that type nor any case of theft during 1968-70 in Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise ; the shortage noticed in respect of the 5th October 1970 incident was rupees 1 lakh.

(c) Even though the then existing security arrangements were considered quite adequate, a further tightening of the security measures has been made after the incident of 5th October.

(d) Does not arise.

**Non-Indians in Civil Posts**

3834. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of non-Indians appointed by Government in the Civil posts drawing more than Rs. 1000/- per month ;

(b) what efforts have been made to replace them ; and

(c) the member of non-Indians appointed to the civil posts under the Government of India in the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HOME OF AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Ministries and Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Employees working in Irrigation and Power Ministry**

3835. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of persons employed in his Ministry drawing more than Rs.800 per month ;

(b) whether new recruitments have been made in his Ministry on a salary of more than Rs. 800 per month during the last year ;

(c) if so, the number thereof ; and

(d) the break-up of figures from each state ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The required information is given below :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gujarat | ... | One |
| Haryana | ... | One |
| Kerala | ... | Two |
| Maharashtra | ... | One |
| Mysore | ... | Five |
| Punjab | ... | Four |
| Rajasthan | ... | One |
| Tamil Nadu | ... | Seven |
| Uttar Pradesh | ... | Four |
| West Bengal | ... | Five |
| Delhi | ... | Two |
| Goa ... | ... | One |

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. During the year 1969 ten new officers were appointed in the Ministry of Irrigation and power on a salary of more than Rs. 800/-p.m. The break-up of figures from each State is given below :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mysore | ... | Two |
| Punjab | ... | One |
| Tamil Nadu | ... | Four |
| Uttar Pradesh | ... | One |
| West Bengal | ... | Two |

**Withdrawal of Concession given to Political Sufferers in matter of Appointments**

3836. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased ro state :

(a) whether Government have withdrawn concession given to the political sufferers in the matter of first appointment or re-appointments in the Public Services ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) if not, how many such political sufferers have been appointed in the last two years, Statewise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Recruitment under the Government of India is not made State-wise. However, information relating to total number of political sufferers who have been appointed in the last two years under the Central Government is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**Steps to remove Ban on non-Kashmiris acquiring property in J & K State**

3837. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Jammu and Kashmir being the integral part of the country whether Government are contemplating removal of the ban on non-Kashmiris acquiring property in the Jammu and Kashmir State ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Visit by Indian Delegation led by Chairman M. S. T. C. to South-East Asian Countries**

3838. SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO : SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a senior official of the Steel Ministry was member of a trade delegation led by the Chairman, Metal Scrap Trade Corporation, which went to Japan and other South East Asian countries on 11th October, 1970 for the purpose, among others, of promoting export of scrap ;

(b) if so, the name of the senior official and how long he was away ;

(c) the reasons why Government deputed the official in the face of the considerable reduction in scope for scrap export made at the instance of the steel Ministry ;

(d) whether Government had been appraised that the consorti of Japanese buyers of Indian scrap had advised the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation to call off the visit of the delegation ; and

(e) the quantity of scrap sold by the delegation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Shri Maheshwar Prasad, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering went to Japan for 14 days as a member of the Trade Delegation which visited Japan and some other Far Eastern Countries. The purpose of the delegation's visit to Japan was to re-negotiate the General Agreement of terms and conditions for Japan-India Ferrous Scrap Trade dated 24. 12. 1965. The visit to other countries was for studying ship breaking industry and market prospects for scrap in those countries.

(c) The Official of the Steel Ministry went with the delegation in the capacity of a Director of M. S. T. C. His inclusion was considered necessary and useful by the Board of Directors of M. S. T. C.

(d) The delegation went only after ascertaining the convenience of the Japanese Consortium of buyers.

(e) No scrap was sold to Japan by the delegation. However sale of about 4,000 tonnes of ferrous scrap valued at $2.87 lakhs of freely exportable categories of scrap was negotiated with buyers in Taiwan.

**Representation made to the Governor of West Bengal for Repression at Durgapur**

3839. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a representation has been made to the Governor of West Bengal by the 12th July Committee over the repression at Durgapur ;

(b) whether the complaint had any reference to the working of the Steel Melting Shop and Skelp Mill of the Durgapur Steel Plant ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Contracts for Power Schemes.**

3840. SHRI T. RAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to to state :

(a) the names and addresses of contractors and the value of each contract given to them during thr past three years in respect of all the Power Schemes in the country for which the Central Water and Power Commission undertook designing/erection/commissioning and/or consultancy work ; and

(b) the names of the contractors who have been able to complete the execution of their contracts by the originally scheduled dates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Central Water and Power Commission has been entrusted with design/consultancy work for the following Hydro-electric and thermal projects in the country during the last three years :

(i) *HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS* :

1. Srisailam H. E. Project, Andhra Pradesh.

2. Lower Sileru H. E. Project, Andhra Pradesh.

3. Pochampad Project, Andhra Pradesh.

4. East Kosi Canal Power House, Bihar.

5. Subernarekha H. E. Projects, Bihar.

6. Ukai Dam Project, Gujarat.

7. Kadana Dam Project, Gujarat.

8. Giri Bata H. E. Project Himachal Pradesh.

9. Lower Jhelum H. E. Project, Jammu and Kashmir.

10. Upper Sindh H. E. Project, Jammu and Kashmir.

11. Loktak Project, Manipur.

12. Balimela H.E. Project, Orissa.

13. Rana Pratap Sagar, Rajasthan.

14. Jawahar Sagar Hydel Project, Rajasthan.

15. Gumti H. E. Project, Tripura.

16. Jaldhaka H. E. Project, West Bengal.

17. Little Ranjit H. E, Project, West Bengal.

(ii) *THERMAL POWER PROJECTS* :

1. Badarpur Thermal Power Station.

2. Indraprashtha Power Station (Extension)=5 Units.

3. Faridabad Thermal Power Station.

The Central Water and Power Commission is associated with the actual award of contracts in respect of the four Central Generation Projects at Badarpur, Loktak, Baira Siul, Salal and the I.P. Project of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, In other cases, the award of contracts is done by the State Authorities concerned. In respect of the Baira Siul, Salal and Loktak Hydro-electric Projects, the work on these projects has been taken up recently. Orders for supply of generating plant and equipment have been placed on M/s. BHEL, Hardwar and the deliveries indicated are from 1973. In respect of the Badarpur Project the name of the contractors/ suppliers, their addresses, the category of work and the amount of contract is given in the statement laid on the Table on the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 4514/70]

The names of the contractors/suppliers in respect of the 5th Unit of Indra Prastha (Extention) Project, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library, See* No. LT 4514 /70] As both the Badarpur Thermal Project and the 5th Unit of I. and P. (Extn.) Project are yet to be commissioned, it is not possible at this stage to give the names of all those contractors who have been able to complete the work according to schedule.

**Visit to Andha Mughal, Delhi by Irrigation and Power Minister**

3841. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2570 on the 12th August, 1970 regarding his visit to Andha Mughal and state :

(a) whether the channel downstream of the Daryai Nalla Bridge and escape has since been filled with earth and the channel land used for a road, as suggested by him during the visit to the canal near Andha Mughal, Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) the progress made so far in the matter; and

(d) when the complaints of the residents regarding insamtary conditions resulting from the dumping of refuge by the

dairies on the conduit of the Delhi distributary would be removed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Not yet.

(b) to (d). The matter was taken up with the Government of Haryana. They have stated that the existing distributary is required to supply water to consumers but on account of encroachments the supply of water has been interrupted and only two outlets are functioning at present. They have felt that if the encroachments are removed the distributary could be worked again.

Studies are being made by the Flood Control Wing of the Delhi Administration in consultation with the consumers of the locality for planning alternative route for supply of canal water instead of through the existing channel. Further action to be taken in the matter will be considered after the plan for these arrangements is finalised by the Delhi Administration.

**New order Prohibiting State Governments and Officers to Negotiate with Foreign Governments and Institutions for Scholarship or Aid**

3842. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a new order regarding Foreign Scholarships has been issued which prohibits State Governments and individual Officers to negotiate directly with foreign Governments and Institutions for Scholarship or financial and other kinds of grants; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the order will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDA) : (a) and (b). A copy of letter number 6/14/69-AIS (III) dated the 21st July, 1970, from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the State Governments, prescribing the procedure to be followed in accepting offers of fellowships and other kinds of grants from Foreign Institution is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4515/70].

**Categorisation of Muslim as "Nationalist Muslims"**

3843. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have categorised Muslims as "Nationalist Muslims"; and

(b) if so, why this distinction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Allegation made by a Union Deputy Minister about R.S.S.'s plot to kill Prime Minister**

3144. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an allegation made by a Union Deputy Minister that the Rashtriya Swayam-Sewak Sangh was plotting to kill the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to establish the veracity of this allegation; whether any C. B. I. probe into the matter has been caused and, if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether there was also such a demand from the R. S. S. representatives for probe into the allegation and for Minister's resignation, in case the allegation is found baseless and, if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A letter was received from the Mayor of Delhi on this subject. Necessary inquiries are being made in the matter.

**Ban on Entry of Tamil Pictures in Ceylon**

3845. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ceylon Government had banned the entry of Tamil pictures in that country; and

(b) whether any talks were held with that Government in this regard and, if so, the details thereof and the response received by Government in the matter.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Government of Ceylon have not imposed a ban, as such, on import of Tamil pictures (films) into Ceylon. In a Press Communique issued in August, 1970, it was announced that there should be a 15% cut in respect of Western Films and a 25% cut in respect of Tamil and Hindi films. The matter was thereupon taken up with the Government of Ceylon by our High Commission in Colombo. It is understood that this cut has not so far been enforced by the Government of Ceylon.

**ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय**

3846. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1963-64 में योजना आयोग की कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संस्था ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में यह कहा था कि एक परिवार का मासिक व्यय 100 रुपये से कम नहीं होना चाहिए ;

(ख) राज्यवार ग्रामीण व शहरी क्षेत्र के प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के आंकड़े क्या है ; और

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में गरीबी को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या विशेष कार्य किये हैं ?

**प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री गृह-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री, (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी)** : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है । [**ग्रंथालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या** LT—4516/70]

**मद्रास में लाइसेंसों की काला बजार में बिक्री**

3847. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास में कतिपय व्यक्ति सरकार को धोखा देकर कुछ कारखानों के नाम लाइसेंस लेकर उन्हें काला बाजार में बेचने के अभियोग में पकड़े गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या उक्त धोखाधड़ी में कतिपय सरकारी कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में अन्य शहरों में भी ऐसी जांच करवाने का है ?

**वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक)** : (क) से (ग). जी हां । केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो इस समय उन मामलों की जांच कर रहा है, जिन में 22 लाख रु० मूल्य

के आयात लाइसेंस गलत बयानी के आधार पर प्राप्त किये गये अभिकथित हैं । चूंकि अभी भी कुल मामलों की जांच चल रही है, अत: इस समय उससे सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के नाम बताना लोकहित में वांछनीय नहीं होगा ।

(घ) जब कभी भी कोई मामला सरकार के ध्यान में लाया जाएगा, पूछताछ की जाएगी तथा आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

**दिल्ली में जामामस्जिद के निकट विस्फोट के कारण**

3849. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में जामा-मस्जिद के निकट हाल ही में हुये विस्फोट के कारणों का पता लगा लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य-मंत्री : (श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पंत):**

(क) दिल्ली पुलिस के अनुसार अभी हाल में जामामस्जिद के इलाके में किसी विस्फोट की सूचना नहीं दी गई ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Help to Flood Victims of Hooghly and Howrah District**

3850. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to help the victims of floods in Hooghly and Howrah Districts of West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : A statement giving the information is attached.

*Statement*

The Government of West Bengal have reported that all possible measures were taken by them for the relief of the flood affected people of Hooghly and Howrah Districts of West Bengal. The following are the details of the relief measures undertaken by the State Government in these two Districts :

| Item of relief | Hooghly District | Howrah District |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Gratuitous relief | 67,91,200 | 69,47,030 |
| 2. Relief Works | 4,00,000 | 5,00,000 |
| 3. Construction of boro bundhs under relief works— | | |
| (a) for earthwork | 4,40,000 | 3,50,000 |
| (b) for cost of materials | 17,600 | 140,000 |
| 4. House Building Grant | 30,00,000. | 14,000 |
| 5. Relief Contingencies | 50,000 | 1,85,000 |
| 6. Agricultural loan including loans for House Building purposes and purchase of seeds | 20,50,000 | 27,00,000 |

In addition to above, relief articles e. g. Dhoti, Sari, children garments, tarpaulins, cotton blankets, milk powder, chira, atta, bread, dal and inflatable rubber boats were also sent.

2. A Central team has also visited the State and has made an on the spot assesment of damages caused

by floods. On the basis of their recommendations, the Government of India have accepted a ceiling of Rs. 19.85 crores for various items of expenditure in connection with the recent floods in the State. Rs. 7 crores has already been advanced to the Government of West Bengal to meet their immediate requirments of funds for flood relief expenditure. Further assistance subject to the approved ceilings, will be released in the light of the progress of expenditure.

**Minister's Talk on Cauvery Water Dispute**

3851. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he conducted and took part recently in ialks on tfie sharing of Cauvery waters among Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At the meeting of the Chief Ministers of Mysore, Tamil Nadu and the Minister for Public Works and Tourism, Kerala held on 27th October, 1970, it was not found possible to reconcile the points of view of the parties. Further action to be taken is under consideration of the Government of India.

**निवारक नजरबंदी अधिनियम के स्थान पर कोई दूसरा कानून बनाना**

3852. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री अब्दुल गनी डार :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने निवारक नजरबंदी अधिनियम के स्थान पर, क्योंकि उसकी अवधि समाप्त हो चुकी है, कोई दूसरा कानून बनाने का निश्चय किया है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस संबन्ध में राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पंत) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार का इस समय निवारक नजरबंदी कानून के स्थान पर कोई विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है । कुछ राज्य सरकार जैसे आंध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, जम्मू और काश्मीर तथा उत्तर प्रदेश ने कानून अधिनियमित करके निवारक नजरबंदी के लिए प्रबंध किया है । असम, बिहार और पंजाब राज्य सरकारों के भी इस सम्बंध में कानून बनाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है । राष्ट्रपति द्वारा पश्चिमी बंगाल हिंसात्मक गतिविधियां निवारक अधिनियम 1970 भी अधिनियमित किया गया है ।

**Steps taken for Security of Police in West Bengal**

3853. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state what positive steps the West Bengal State Administration has taken so far for the security of the Police ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : According to the information furnished by the State Government, measures taken for the security of the Police personnel include provision of a personal weapon for protecting themselves against sudden attacks, tactical and physical training against unexpected physical attack, detailed instructions regarding the manner of deployment of force so that risk to individuals is reduced to the minimum, proper and plan-

ned housing facilities, intensive combing operations against anti-social elements etc. Measures to detect and prevent the unauthorised use of arms and ammunition and explosives have also been strengthened.

**बी० एम० एल० परियोजना, हिमाचल प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तें**

3854. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बी० एम० एल० परियोजना हिमाचल प्रदेश, के कर्मचारियों के वर्तमान वेतनमान क्या हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें पांच वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करने के बाद भी स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) उन के कब स्थाई किये जाने की संभावना है ?

**सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** (क) : ब्यास सतलुज लिंक परियोजना के कर्मचारियों पर लागू होने वाले वेतनमान का एक विवरण उपाबंध । दिया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). ब्यास सतलुज लिंक योजना के सभी पद अस्थाई हैं, इसलिए इस परियोजना के किसी कर्मचारी को स्थायी करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । बहरहाल, केंद्र से अथवा पंजाब हरियाणा तथा राजस्थान से ब्यास सतलुज लिंक परियोजना के पास प्रतिनियुक्त पर आए स्थायी कर्मचारियों के स्थाईकरण के संबंध में उनके मूल विभागों में स्थाई पदों के प्रति उन विभागों में ध्यान रखा जा रहा है । वर्कचार्ज कर्मचारियों के तथा उन स्थाई कर्मचारियों के, जो कि परियोजना द्वारा 1-11-66 के बाद नियुक्त किये गये थे, वे स्थायी करण का प्रश्न नहीं उठता चूंकि परियोजना के पास कोई स्थाई पद नहीं है ।

विवरण — उपावन्ध—1

| श्रेणी | वेतनमान |
|---|---|
| 1. केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कर्मचारी | केंद्रीय सरकार के वेतनमान तथा प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता जैसाकि केंद्रीय सरकार के नियमों के अनुसार स्वीकार्य है । |
| 2. पंजाब/पंजाब राज्य बिजली बोर्ड, हरियाणा/हरियाणा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को आवंटित कर्मचारी | उनके मूल्य राज्यों/राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के वेतनमान । |
| 3. अनाबंटित कर्मचारी/राजिस्थान से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कर्मचारी और 1-11-66 के पश्चात भरती किए हुए कर्मचारी । | पजाब सरकार के वेतनमान |

| श्रेणी | वेतनमान |
|---|---|
| 4. वर्कचार्ज कर्मचारी | उनके लिए मजदूरी की ब्यास सूची जो कि 5-1-1966 से पहले भाखड़ा मंगल परियोजना से स्थानानान्तरित होकर यहां आये थे और उनके लिए दरों की पंजाब की सीमा सामान्य दर सूची जो इसके पश्चात सेवा में आए। |

**हिमाचल प्रदेश की बी० एस० एल० परियोजना कर्मचारियों द्वारा भूख हड़ताल**

3855. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :** क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के बी० एस एल० परियोजना के कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगों पर बल देने के लिए नवम्बर, 1970 में दीर्घ अवधि की भूख-हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं तथा भूख हड़ताल के क्या कारण है ;

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** (क) जी, हां।

(ख) पांच गैर मंजुरशुदा ट्रेड यूनियनों द्वारा अपनी मांगों को पूरा करवाने के लिए चेन हन्गर् स्ट्राइक का तीसरा तरीका अपनाया गया है। उनकी मांगें ये हैं (1) नियमित स्टाफ के पैटर्न पर परियोजना के वर्कचार्ज कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को नियमित किया जाए, (2) उन के वेतनमानों का संशोधन किया जाए (3) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा स्कीम उन पर लागू की जाए (4) मुआवजे की संबंधित अदायगियों के उद्देश्य से 500 रुपये से अधिक वेतन ले रहे वर्कचार्ज कर्मचारियों को 'वर्कमैन' के रूप में घोषित कर दिया जाए, (5) उनके लिए ग्रैच्युटी स्कीम लागू की जाए, (6) कोई उत्पीडन न किया जाए।

(ग) सहायक श्रम आयोग (केंद्रीय) द्वारा मध्यस्थता कार्यवाही आरम्भ की गई पर इसमें सफलता न मिलने के कारण ये मांगें न्याय निर्णयार्थ निर्दिष्ट कर दी गई हैं।

**बी० एस० एल० परियोजना, हिमाचल प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों को अन्तरिम सहायता दिया जाना**

3856. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :** क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बी० एस० एल परियोजना, हिमाचल प्रदेश के कर्मचारियो को केंद्रिय सरकार द्वारा घोषित अन्तरिम सहायता नहीं दी गई है, यद्यपि उन्हें केंद्रिय सरकार के कर्मचारी माना जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है और उनको कब तक अन्तरिम सहायता दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

**सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)**: (क) और (ख). जी,

हां । व्यास सतलुज लिंक परियोजना, हिमाचल प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों को अन्तरिम सहायता (इन्टेरिम रिलीफ) नहीं दी गई है । केंद्रीय सरकार से जो कुछ कर्मचारी वहां पर डेप्युस्टेशन पर गये हुए हैं उनको छोड़कर, परियोजना के अन्य कर्मचारियों को केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी नहीं समझा जाता । व्यास सतलुज लिंक परियोजना में डेप्युटेशन पर आए केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को व्यास परियोजना पर उनकी डेप्युटेशन की शर्तों के अनुसार अदायगी की जाती है ।

**Export of non-vegetarian items to Poland and Bulgaria**

3857. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether India exported recently canned shrimp and frozen frog-legs to Poland and Bulgaria ;

(b) if so, when and how much ;

(c) how much sea-foods from India were exported during the first half of the current financial years and how it compared with the export figure in quantity and value of the corresponding period last year ;

(d) what is the constitution of the Marine Products Export Promotion Council and whether the representatives of all coastal States have been taken in the Council ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Details are given below :

| | Frog legs | | Canned Shrimp | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Qty. (in kg.) | Value (in Rs.) | Qty. (in kg.) | Value (in Rs. |
| Bulgaria | 20,000 (July, 1970) | 294,895 | 6,452 (October, 1970) | 101,517 |
| Poland | 11,870 (August, 1970) | 162,633 | — | — |

| (c) | Quantity in Tonnes | Value in Rs. million |
|---|---|---|
| April-September, 1970 | 16,866 | 175 |
| April-September, 1969 | 14,536 | 167 |

(d) and (e). The Marine Products Export Promotion Council consists of 25 members including five Directors of Fisheries of Kerala, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Mysore. The revision of the constitution of the Council has been pending owing to the proposed establishment of the Marine Products Export Development Authority.

**Implementation of Recommendations of Reddy and Morarka Commissions on Delhi Municipal Corporation**

3858. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reddy Commission in 1967 had recommended that the Delhi Municipal Corporation be given a sum of Rs. 8 crores to improve its ways and means position and, if so, the action taken by Government thereon ;

(b) whether the recommendations of the subsequent Morarka Commission were also not implemented ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The Commission of Inquiry under the Chairmanship of Dr.

B. Gopala Reddy made *inter alia* the following recommendations in its interim-report on the General Wing of Delhi Municipal Corporation, submitted in December, 1966.

(i) Grant of loan to wipe off the deficits of the Corporation's General fund.

(ii) Advance of a short-term loan each year equivalent to 25% of the budgeted expenditure of the year to be recovered during the second half of the year in six instalments.

(iii) Payment of an *ad-hoc* grant-in-aid of Rs. 200 lakhs during the current finacial year (1966-67).

(iv) *Ad-hoc* grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 lakhs during April, 1967 to be adjusted towards payment of grant-in-aid for education to be paid later.

(v) Continuance of the grant-in-aid of Rs. 96. 78 lakhs for tranferred institutions until other measures suggested are adopted.

2. In a subsequent meeting held on 7. 3. 67 the Commission decided to make some further studies, and submitted another interim report in August, 1968. The important recommendation of the Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Morarka relating to the pattern of assistance to the Delhi Municipal Corporation are as follow : -

(1) 50% granl for educational (non-plan) purposes ;

(2) The grant for Transferred Institutions should be progressively reduced by 33-1/3% every year from 1969-70.

(3) Assistance in the shape of grant-in-aid on 100% basis may be provided in respect of non-remunerative capital projects which are undertaken by the Corporation as a part of the phased programme adopted in consultation with the concerned authorities and prior approval of the Government of India for implementation of the Master Plan for Delhi.

(4) Assistance for other project, which are selfliquidating or semi-remunerative in nature, should be made available on merits of each scheme as and when required by the Corporation. This should be in the shape of loans. There should be a moratorium on the payment of interest and principal for an initial period of three to five years depending on the time expected to be taken by individual projects to become productive.

(5) A special grant-in-aid may be given on 100% basis to cover the net deficit incurred by the Corporation in respect of rural areas. The net deficit should be determined after deducting from the gross expenditure the net revenue (both tax and non-tax) derived from rural areas and such other grants-in-aid as may be admissible otherwise in respect of any item of expenditure, such as primary education, maternity centres, etc. Payment of such grants-in-aid should be subject to the conditions that :

(i) The Corporation would maintain a separate rural area account of both income and expenditure ; and

(ii) it would defray expenditure only on such schemes/items and up to such limits as are duly approved by the Delhi Administration as part of an annual rural development Plan.

(6) Plan schemes should not be treated as a separate item for grant-in-aid with effect from 1969-70. As for the current year (1968-69), the

*ad-hoc* basis hither to in force may be continued.

(3) After carefully considering this report of the Commission, the Government have decided the following pattern of grant-in-aid to the Delhi Municipal Corporation during 1970-71 :

(i) E*ducation* : continuation of the 50% grant for net expenditure on education.

(ii) *Plan Schemes* : Grants and loans to Delhi Municipal Corporation for the execution of the Plan Schemes as here to fore ; the Delhi Administration to decide what Plan Schemes should be executed through the agency of the Corporation.

(iii) *Rural Grant* : Grant to meet expenditure only on such schemes/items and up to such limits as are duly approved by the Delhi Administration as a part of the Annual Rural Development Plan within the annual Plan ceiling of the Delhi Administration, but on grant for non-Plan expenditure.

(iv) *Service charges* : 100% service charges on Government properties instead of the existing rate of 75% proportionate reduction to be made in service charges were sum of the civic services are looked after by the Government themselves.

(4) In modification of the recommendations of the Commission the Government have agreed to give 100% of grant/loan for all Plan Schemes to be executed by the Delhi Aministration through the agency of the Delhi Municipal Corporation but have not agreed to the grant for non-plan expenditure in rural areas.

**Financial Assistance to Delhi Administration For Freedom Fighters**

3859. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has suggested to the Center that the total financial grant to freedom fighters be increased from the present Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONCIS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being examined.

**Per Capita Income**

3860. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) the *per capita* income in the country during 1969-70 and the last year of the Third Five Year Plan ;

(b) the target fived for 1970-71 and how for it is likely to be achieved in the in light of actual preformance during the first half of 1970-71 ; and

(c) how far real *per capita* income increased during these years, taking into account the decreasing purchasing power of the rupee ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The estimates of *per capita* income in the country during 1969-70 has not yet been finalised. The *per capita* income in the last year of the Third Five Year Plan, *i. e.*, the year 1925-66, was Rs. 421.2 at current prices and Rs. 306.8 at constant (1960-61) prices.

(b) The annual plan for 1970-71 envisages an increase of 3.5% in national income over the previous year; which would give an increase of roughly 3 percent in *per*

*capita* income. It is too early yet to forecast the likely growth. Whether conditions in the kharif season have on the whole been satisfactory and a sizeable increased in agriculture production is expected, Industrial production in the first quarter of the year was about 5.5 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year.

(c) The *per capita* income at constant (1960-61) prices in the years 1965-66 to 1968-69 is given below :

| Year | Per Capita Income (Rs.) | Percentage increase over previous year |
|---|---|---|
| 1965-66 | 306.8 | (—) 7.9 |
| 1966-67 | 301·4 | (—) 1.8 |
| 1967-68 | 322.5 | (+) 7.0 |
| 1968-69 | 322.4 | (—) 0.3 |

**राज्यों में प्रति-व्यक्ति आय**

3861. **श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा केरल राज्यों में वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68, 1968 69, 1969-70 के लिए पृथक-पृथक प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक आय कितनी थी ; और

(ख) मध्य-प्रदेश राज्य की वर्ष 1970-71 के लिए प्रत्याशित प्रति व्यक्ति आय क्या होगी ?

**प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी)** : (क) विशेष रूप से उल्लेख किए गए राज्यों की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय, जैसा कि संबद्ध राज्यों द्वारा अनुमान लगाया गया, नीचे दी गई है :-

चालू कीमतों पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय
(रुपये)

| वर्ष | मध्य प्रदेश | उत्तर प्रदेश | राजस्थान | केरल |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1967-68 | 505 | 498 | 497 | 505 |
| 1968-69 | 473 | अनु० | 419 | अनु० |
| 1969-60 | अनु० | अनु० | अनु० | अनु० |

( अनु०—अनुपलब्ध )

अनुमान लगाने की प्रणालियों में अन्तर होने के कारण उक्त अनुमान तुलनीय नहीं हैं ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 के लिए प्रत्याशित प्रति-व्यक्ति आय का अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

**Vice-Chanellorship for Dr. Gill, Director, C. S. I. O., Chandigarh**

3862. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. Gill, Director of Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh has been requested by Government to relinquish his post and accept Vice-Chancellorship of a Central University; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Exports of Indian Drugs**

3863. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Pharmacist to the Government of Uganda, visted India on the invitation of the Indian Government ;

(b) whether talks were held with him to explore the possibility of export of the Indian drugs to Uganda ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Chief Pharmacist to Government of Uganda visted India from 24th October to 7th November, 1970 on the invitation of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Soaps Export Promotions Council.

(b) and (c). The invitation to the Chief Pharmacist was primarily for the purpose of enabling him to form an impression of the rapid strides made by the pharmaceuticals industry in India the hygienic conditions of manufactures and the regorous quality control measures. In addition to bring shown several pharmaceutical units, the Chief pharmacist had discussions with Government officials and members of the Export Promotion Council. In these talks the possibilities of exporting Indian pharmaceuticals to Uganda were recognised, and the Chief Pharmacist gave the assurance that he shall do his best to promote trade in the products from India. He also agreed to explore the possibilities of importing Indian technical know-how and equipment for setting up joint ventures in this field in Uganda.

**C. I. F. Value of Import Licences issued to oil Companies for import of Steel Sheets**

3864. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the C. I. F. value of import licences issued in favour of the Burmah Shell Oil Refineries Ltd., ESSO Standard Refineries Co. of India, Ltd. Caltex Oil Refineries Ltd. and Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71, separately for the import of steel sheets for manufacturing bitumen drums ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : The details of all import licences issued are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences', copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

**National Calendar**

3865. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the present Calendar (Saka Samvat) as fixed by Government is neither used nor remembered by most people in this country, including Government Officers Member of Parliament and Ministers ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the question of fixing of the Indian Calendar dating from the end of Mahabharat war, coronation of Yudhishthir and birth of Parikshit falling on the same day ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The National Calendar was adopted in order to avoid the multiplicity of Indian Calendar systems in use. This Calendar is also used for certain officials purposes in conjection with the Gregorian calendar. The dates according to both the calendar system are given in the calendars issued for use in offices.

(b) The Saka Era, which has been adopted for the National Calendar, was chosen after consideridg the merits of diffe-

rent calendar system including the Yudhishthir Era. Government do not propose to make any change in the present basis.

**Prosecution of M/s. Model Woollen Mills Bombay**

3866. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Estimates Committee of Parliament had recommended prosecution of the Model Woollen Mills, Bombay for various offences and, if so, the action taken thereon ;

(b) whether the Bombay Customs Officials in 1967 caught the above company redhanded in many dubious transactions and the C. B. I. had also made inquires about various allegations against this company;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(d) who are the Directors of this company and with how many other companies they are associated and whether enquiries into the affairs of all those companies are being held and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. A charge sheet has been filed by the CBI in the Court of Presidency Magistrate Bombay on 18. 6. 70 against the party under Section 120B IPC and Sections 11(A) and 24 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and Section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act.

(b) No, Sir. During the course of investigation, CBI has come accross no such cases having been detected by the Bombay Customs.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) *Partners of Model Woollen Mills*

1. Amarnath Grover
2. Kapal Muni Grover
3. Brij Mohan Grover
4. Janakraj Grover

*Allied concerns of Model Woollen Mills*

1. Vinod Textiles.
2. Ravindra Textiles.
3. Grovesons Pvt. Ltd.
4. Pushap Industries
5. Janak and Co.
6. Modella Pvt. Ltd.
7. Rajindra and Co.

Action to prosecute M/s. Model Woollen Mills, Bombay for the alleged breach of law has already been taken and unless similar lapses on the part of the allied concerns come to light the need for such an inquiry does not arise.

**Common Market for non-Aligned Nations**

3867. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal now under consideration to set up a common market of the non-aligned nations ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Infiltration of Naxalite Elements in Indian Navy Ships**

3868. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in some of the Indian Navy Ships Naxalite slogans have been painted ;

(b) whether this incident indicates in any measure the infiltration of Naxalite elements in the Naval establishments ; and

(c) if so, whether full inquiry into the matter has been made and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS, SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Certain objectionable slogans were found in 3 or 4 Naval establishments and suitable action with regard to them has been taken.

**Agarbathi Manufacturing Industries in Myore**

3869. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any agency of the Central Government for financing the perfumes sandalwood oil agarbathi manufacturing industries in Mysore and Kerala ;

(b) whether there is any export market for 1st Class agarbathies produced in the country ; and

(c) which export Promotion Council is looking after this work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Basic Chemicals Pharmaceuticals and Soaps Export Promotion Council, Bombay.

**Price of Rubber**

3870. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN ; Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state ;

(a) what is the present minimum price of rubber per quintal in India ;

(b) what is the price of the same quantity of synthetic rubber ; and

(c) the price of the same quantity of Ceylonese and Malayan rubber, respectively ?

THE DEPUY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Rs. 520/- per quintal for R. M. A. I. grade rubber nearest District headquarters exclusive of cess and sales tax.

(b) Synthetic rubber (straight rubber)—Rs. 440/- quintal excluding excise duty.

(c) Rs. 263.41 per quintal in Colombo market and Rs. 276.75 per quintal in Singapore market, for Group I rubber for the week ending 14th November, 1970.

**Standing Advisory Committees for each Ministry/Department Undertaking**

3871. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to form Standing Advisory Committees to be attached to every Ministry, Department or Undertaking with at least one Harijan on every such Committee to see that the 15 per cent quota reserved for the Harijans in services is fully honoured, an the if so , the details thereof ; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to implement it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No. Sir, However, a Committee has been constituted under Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to review the performance in the matter of recuitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services/posts under the Central Government as well as in the public undertakings under the control of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Visit by Indian Delegation to Italy**

3872. SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will lhe Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian delegation visited Italy and obtained orders for Indian goods exported to that country ;

(b) if so, what are the goods to be exported to that country ;

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to increase the production of those goods; and

(d) whether any agreement has been reached with the Italy Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. At the invitation of the Government of Italy, a 15 member Indian trade delegation led by Shri G. L. Bansal, Secretary-General, FICCI visited Italy from 8th to 20th November, 1970.

The members of the delegation represented mainly the non-traditional items and these were (i) Dry batteries, (ii) electric motors and transformers (iii) automobile parts (iv) chemicals such as strychnine and Brucine preparations; Emtine and preparations, oxalic acid and rare earth cloride, (v) organic dyestuffs and pigment (vi) processed materials, rubber products, vencer and other allied products. India is in a position to export these products to Italy and specific proposals for increasing their productions for export purposes will be considered by the Government, if and when received, on the merit of the case.

(d) Since actual imports of these products have to made by private importers in Italy, the question of having an agreemet with the Government of Italy does not arise.

**Setting up of a Plan in Goa for Transistorize T. V. Sets**

3873. SHRI DHANDADNI :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a plant in Goa for the transistorized Television in the private sector;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) when the production is likely to be started and the total cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI) K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) . To meet the anticipated demand of Television Receivers in in the Fourth Plan period, applications from entrepreneurs were invited by issue of a Public Notice. Some of the applicants have indicated their intention to set up manufacture in Goa. These applications along with others are under examination.

**Manufacture of T V Sets by Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation**

3874. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) wether the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation has approached the Centre for licences to start production of T.V. Sets;

(b) if so, the deatails of the project; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes.

(b) The application is for the manufacture of 30,000 T. V. Sets per annum with indigenous knowhow.

(c) All the applications received from public sector undertakings and firms in the private sector are under examination.

**Opposition to fixation of minimum Price of Rubber**

3875. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether private firms in rubber industry are opposed to Government's action of fixing the the minimum price for rubber;

(b) whether these private firms are trying to scuttle the Government's decision; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Consequent on the fixation of minimum prices of raw rubber in September, 1970, accumulation of stock of natural rubber was attributed to low off-take by the manufacturers.

**Employment of Demobbed Army Personnel**

3877. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for the employ ment of demobbed army personnel has been finalised ;

(b) if so. the details thereof ;

(c) the employment potentialities that the scheme can offer ; and

(c) when it will be brought into action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTR Y OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). To facilitate rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen, reservations have been provided for them with effect from July, 1966, to the extant of 10% of vacancies in Class III posts and 20% of vaccancies in Class IV posts filled by direct recruitment under the Central Government. The Ex- servicemen are also granted priority for nominations made by employment exchanges against vacancies notified to them. Besides certain concession by way of exemption from educational qualifications for appointment to Class IV posts of Peons, Daftries, Jamadars and Record Sorters, and age relaxation have been extended to them. All the state Governments have been requested to provide reservations and other concessions for Ex-servicemen in their Services. As the reservations are made in vacancies arising from time to time and are actually utilised subject to the availability of suitable Ex-servicemen, the number of Ex-servicemen that would be provided employment under this scheme would vary from year to year.

**Export of Spare Parts for Railways**

3878. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Garman Government have placed orders with India for the supply of spare parts for Railways ; and

(b) if so, the quantum of supplies booked ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). One Indian firm had received an order from German Federal Railways for supply of "Return bends for Supper Heater ele-

ments for Steem Locomotives" valued at Rs. 26,000 F. O. B. which has since been executted.

**Demands of State Handloom Cooperative Society Manipur**

3879. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Manipur State Handloom employees working in the State Handloom Co-operative Society are getting restive due to the non-consideration of their pressing demands :

(b) if so, whether the Government of Manipur are aware of this and have taken steps to meet the demands of the employees ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not giving attention to this aspect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINSISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Demand for Small and Medium sized Computors**

3880. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the PPRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the Bhabha Committee, demand for computers in India, at present, is largely limited to small and medium-sized computers ;

(b) whether the Department of Electronics had undertaken a study before giving permission to the British concern I. C. L. to manufacture computers of 1900 series ; and

(c) if so, the conclusions of the said study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). According to the Bhabha Committee, most of the demand in India would be of medium and small sized computers. Computers of ICL 1900 series are of these types. M/s ICL were given an industrial licence for manufacture of 56 such computers in October 1967. An expert study of the requirements was again made in December, 1968. The matter is under examination.

**Writ Petitions filed against Chief Commissioner. Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

3881. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Writ Petitions filed by the Car Nicobar Trading Company, the Nancowrie Trading Company and R. Akojee Jadwet and Company in the Calcutta High Court against the refusal of the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nibobar Islands to renew their trading licences for Nicobar Islands have since been disposed of and, if so the outcome af these petitions ; and

(b) the number of adjournment of hearring granted by the High Court and whether such adjournments were ordered by the High Court with the consent of the Government Counsel and, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The writ petitions filed by the three companies in the Calcutta High Court have not been disposed of yet. Out of the seven main writ petitions only one writ petition came up for hearing on 16th December, 1969. Counsel for the Companies had writtent o Government Counsel to join him in making a prayer for adjournment in view of negotiations going on for out of court of settlement. Accordingly, the Andman and Nicobar Administration issued instructions to the Government Counsel to join the Couusel

for the Companies in seeking adjournment. As a result, the case was adjourned on 16th December, 1969 till one week after reopening of the Court after Christmas vacation. The case next came up for hearting on 28th May, 1970 and was adjourned at the instance of the petitioner. It has not been possible to confirm whether the consent of the Government Counsel was obtained. When the case came up for hearing for the third time on the 18th June, 1970 it was adjourned for two weeks on the prayer of the petitioner. The case was to come up in the list after re-opening of the Court after Puja holidays. However, Government have not received any report about further progress in the matter.

**Resumption of talks with Pakistan on Farakka Barrage**

3882. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision to resume talks with Pakistan on Farakka Barrage and related problems has been taken ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Pakistan thereto ;

(c) the time by which Government propose to hold these talks ; and

(d) the personnel of the Indian team nominated for the purpose by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). At the meeting of the Secretaries to the Governments of India and Pakistan held in July, 1970, both sides agreed to submit to their respective Government for their consideration the recommendation that a meeting be held in 3 to 6 months time at a level to agreed to by the two Governments to consider the Farakka Barrage and other issues relating to eastern rivers. This is under the consideration of the Government.

**Composition of Police Force in Metropolitan Cities**

3883. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring legislation to change the pattern and composition of the Police force on national basis in the four metropolitan cities in background of rising tide of regional chauvinism with composite nature population ;

(b) if not, the way or remedy to protect the life and property of those who have come from other regions of the country nnd settled there ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that in the growth of these four metropolitan cities they have contributed not less than the local populace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Union Territory Administration of Delhi and the State Governments concerned, who are in-charge of the police administration in the four metropolitan cities, are aware of the need to give protection to the life and property of every citizen in these metropolitan cities and have the necessary machinery and arrangement to ensuse the same.

(c) Government are aware of the contribution of the various constituent elements in the population of these cities to their development.

**Payment of allowances to dependants of former Rulers by Madhya Pradesh Government**

3884. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be plea-

sed to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to a news item in the *Hindustan Times* of the 13th November, 1970 where it has been reported that the Madhya Pradesh Government have decided to continue the payment of maintenance grants and allowances to the dependants. of the former Rulers ;

(b) if so, whether it clashes with the Presidential Order de-recognising the princes and stopping their allowances etc ; and

(c) if not, whether the Centre and the States can offord to have separate policies on the issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFICS AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Government have seen a press report to this effect.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Orders of dcrecognition apply only to those Rulers who were recognised under article 366 (22) and their privy purses have been stopped. According to the Press Report what the State Government intend doing is only to continue the allowances to certain dependants sanctioned earlier.

**Decision to fly only National Flag on Rashtrapati and Raj Bhavans on National Days**

3885. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the *Statesman* of the 2nd November, 1970 saying that it has been decided that the National Flag alone would now fly over the Rashtrapati Bhavan and the Raj Bhavans in the States on National days ; and

(b) if so, whether a decision to this effect has already been taken and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the report which refers to certain proposals and not to any decision. The question whether the National Flag should be flown over the Rashtrapati Bhavan and Raj Bhavans is under consideration.

**दिल्ली प्रशासन में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आरक्षण**

3886. **श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशानुसार दिल्ली प्रशासन के विभिन्न विभागों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आरक्षण सम्बन्धी रजिस्टर रखे जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे विभागों के नाम क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उन रजिस्टरों की प्रति सभा पटल पर रखेगी ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त)** : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन से आवश्यक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Demand for Boundary Commission by Nagaland**

3887. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nagaland Government have demanded the setting up of a boundary Commission to bring all Naga areas together in Nagaland ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India to this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Government of Nagaland have suggested the appointment of a Boundary Commission with reference to their boundary with Assam.

(b) The matter is under examination.

**New Generating Capacity for Power and its Distribution.**

3888. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the new generating capacity for power created in the country in 1969-70;

(b) how much of this power has been given to small industries, agricultural and rural areas and how much to big industry and urban areas;

(c) whether power to big industries is being given at cheaper rates than that given to the small industries and agricultural projects like Tube-wells; and

(d) if so, the justification for this difference in rates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) . The increase in generating capacity during 1969-70 was 1197 MW. The units which sold during 1969-70 for various categories of consumers are given below :

Million kwh

| | |
|---|---|
| Total (all categories)... ... | 40970 |
| Small Industries ... ... ... | 3227 |
| Agricultural ... ... ... | 3830 |
| Big Industries ... ... ... | 25365 |

The energy consumed in rural and urban areas during the year 1968-69 as available is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT - 4517/70]

(c) and (d). Power supply for agricultural and small industrial loads is generally at 400 volts involving expenditure on transformation from high voltage and distribution at low voltage, whereas power for heavy industries is made at high voltage. Voltage of supply, minimum demand and cosumption and load factor are higher in the case of big industries. For these reasons tariff rates for heavy industries are lower than tariff rates for agricultural purposes and small industries.

**Calcutta Police Sought help of Army for Recovery of Bombs**

3889. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the local police of West Bengal had sought the help of the army to recover the bombs during September and November, 1970;

(b) if so in how many cases the Army has helped the local authorities; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made as to the bombs which are frequently used in West Bengal, are being manufactured or whether they are foreign made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) . The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

**मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी माड़ जिले को सिंचाई के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई**

3890. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गाँवों में बिजली लगाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले की सिंचाई के लिए बिजली सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था करने का है ;

(ख) क्या वहां सिंचाई सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार छोटे तापीय बिजली केन्द्रों की प्राथमिकता के आधार पर स्थापना उन क्षेत्रों में करने का विचार है जहां अब सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो उस उक्त दिशा में कब तक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में 1969-70 तक 2048 सिंचाई पंपसैटों के अर्जन के लिए बिजली की पहले से ही व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। मध्य प्रदेश प्राधिकारियों ने 1970-71 के दौरान 800 और सिंचाई पंपसेटों के अर्जन के लिए बिजली की व्यवस्था का कार्यक्रम बनाया है जिनमें से 106 पंपसेट पहले ही अर्जित किये जा चुके हैं।

(ख) और (ग). ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें, विशेषरूप से असिंचित क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए पंपसेटों के अर्जन पर जोर देते हुए, नए सिरे से उठाई गई है। चूंकि सिंचाई भारों को पूरा करने के लिए सभी विद्युत शक्ति राज्य में उपलब्ध है इसलिए छोटे ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों की स्थापना का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Agreemet to supply Detergents and Carpets to U. S. S. R.**

3891. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and U. S. S. R. have signed an agreement for the supply of detergents and machine made carpets to the U. S. S. R. ; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., have signed a contract with the Soviet Foreign Trade organisation M/s. SOJUZCHIMSEXPORT for the supply of 800 tonnes of Detergent Washing Powder to U. S. S. R. during the Fourth quarter of 1970. In so far as Machine made carpets is concerned, a contract has been signed by an Indian Private firm with M/s. NOVOEXPORT, Moscow for supply of 145,000 sq. metres of Machine-made tufted carpets in 1970-71.

**Amendment of the Constitution to do away with Articles Regarding Institution of Princely Rulers**

3892. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand from the Members of Parliament to introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution to do away with the Articles governing the institution of Princely Rulers ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Some Members have demanded discussion on the introduc-

tion of a privy purse (abolition) Bill. A Private Member's Bill seeking to amend the Constitution for the same purpose is pending consideration of this House. As this House is aware the writ petitions filed by certain former Rulers challenging the derecognition orders have been heard by the Supreme Court and their judgment is awaited. Government are not in a position to say by which time they would be able to take a final decision about legislation on matters relating to former Rulers.

**Export of Surgical Instruments**

3893. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand for Indian made surgical instruments in foreign countries apart from the U. S. S. R. ; and

(b) if so, the names of countries where these instruments are exported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) There is a limited demand for Indian made surgical instruments in foreign countries apart from the U. S. S. R.

(b) Major countries other than U. S. S.R. to which surgical iustruments have been exported are Ceylon, G. D. R., Iran, Iraq, etc.

**बांदा तथा बुंदेल खण्ड की उबड़-खाबड़ भूमि में सिंचाई के अपर्याप्त साधन**

3894. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बुंदेलखण्ड भूमि क्षेत्र अत्यधिक ऊबड़ खाबड़ है जिसके कारण सिंचाई के साधन अपर्याप्त रह जाते हैं और वहां प्रायः सूखा पड़ जाता है ;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में पड़ने वाले बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र की भूमि को सिंचित करने के लिए सिंचाई के क्या नए साधन बनाये गये हैं या क्या योजनाएं बनाई गई है ;

(ग) उस क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए अब तक क्रियान्वित की गई पुरानी और नई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उपर्युक्त जिले में यमुना, केन वेज पाशुमुनी, गदरा, गटा आदि नदियों के किनारों की उबड़-खाबड़ भूमि में ट्यूबैल खोद कर भूमि को सिंचित करने की कोई योजना बनाई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). बुंदेलखण्ड में 1951 से पूर्व पूर्ण की गई स्कीमों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रंथालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-4518/70]

इस क्षेत्र में योजनाओं के दौरान 17 सिंचाई स्कीमें हाथ में ली गई हैं जिनमें से एक बृहत तथा 14 मध्यम स्कीमें पूर्ण हो चुकी हैं। दो मध्यम स्कीमें चालू हैं। इनका ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या 4518/70]

केन नहर के पुनर्भरण की एक स्कीम इसकी कमान के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई स्थाईकरण के लिए राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हुई थी और उनकी जांच की जा रही है।

राज्य सरकार ने 1968 में रेन, भितौरा, किशनपुर, औश तथा औगामी पर मंप नहरों का प्रस्ताव किया था। बाद में उन्होंने सूचित किया था कि ये स्कीमें संशोधित की जा रही है। संशोधित स्कीमें अभी तक प्राप्त नही हुई है।

**बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों के लिए प्राप्त उपकारों के वितरण में भ्रष्टाचार**

3895. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ प्रमुख कार्यकर्ताओं ने क्रिश्चन एजेंसी फार सोशल एक्शन, नई दिल्ली से बाढ़ पीड़ितों को वितरित करने के लिए प्राप्त उपहारों में से केवल कुछ उपहारों का बाढ़ पीड़ित व्यक्तियों में वितरण किया है और शेष उपहारों को बेच दिया है और उनकी बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि को अपने पास रख लिया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का उन भ्रष्ट व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जांच करने तथा उनके विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** (क) भारत सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं प्राप्त हुई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**केन नहर की सिंचाई क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए महान गंगऊ परियोजना पर कार्य**

3896. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन नहर की सिंचाई क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए महान गंगऊ परियोजना का कार्य शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) उस पर कब तक काम शुरू किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) सिंचाई के लिए उससे पानी कब तक उपलब्ध कराया जा सकेगा ?

**सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** : (क) सूचना मिली है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार केन नहर की सिंचाई क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए ग्रेट गंगऊ परियोजना की जांच कर रही है । केंद्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग में अभी तक परियोजना प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Construction of Seven Projects in Kerala Facing Shortage of Funds**

3897. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether seven projects under construction in Kerala are under difficulty due to shortage of funds ;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to sanction the money immediately to complete the work ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The Government of Kerala have been representing that the outlay provided in the State's Fourth Plan and the State Budget for 1970-71 for Kallada, Kuttiadi, Pumba, Kanhirapuzha, Periyar Valley and Chittarpuzha projects is inadequate and that a special assistance of Rs. 3. 22 crores might be given to them during 1970-71.

(b) and (c). Irrigation is a state subject and the additional funds required for the irrigation projects have to be found by the States from within their overall Fourth Plan and annual Plan outlays.

**Vacancy in Planning Commission**

3898. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the vacancy created in the Planning Commission by the appointment of Shri Nag Chaudhari as Scientific Adviser to the Defence Ministry remains unfilled for the last several months ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in making appointment to the key position ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Dr. Nag Chaudhari demitted office as Member Planning Commission on the afternoon of 30th June, 1970. The Commission and the Government felt that the vacancy need not be filled for the present.

**Appointment of Chief Justice of Supreme Court**

3899. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the announcement about the appointment of the next Chief Justice of Supreme Court has not so far been made ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in making appointment to the key position ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The apppointment of Shri J. C. SHAH as the next Chief Justice of India was announced on 30th November, 1970.

(b) Does not arise.

**Appointment of Chairmen of U. G. C. and U. P. S. C.**

3900. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the selection of suitable persons to succeed the Chairmen of the University Grants Commission and the Union Public Service Commission who would be retiring soon have not yet been made ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in making appointment to the key positions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Chairman of the University Grants Commission is due to retire on the 5th July, 1971 and the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission on the 2nd March, 1971. There is, therefore, no question of delay in making appointment to these posts.

**Drainage arrangement and straight cuts to Sea in Bhograi Area**

3901. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 556 on the 11th November, 1970 and state :

(a) the details of the drainage arrangement and straight cuts to sea in the Bhograi area as suggested in the drainage Scheme ;

(b) the height of the proposed Subernarekha embankment and its distance from each other ;

(c) the estimated cost of Drainage Scheme alone in the Bhograi area and whether any phased programme of construction of flood control and embankment of the Subernarekha river has been planned out ;

(d) whether the Orissa Government have given any indication to provide money for this scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and whether the Central Government will give any financial assistance for this scheme ; and

(e) whether any detailed drainage and flood scheme has been drawn up for the Subernarekha and Burbalana rivers in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The revised project report of the Subernarekha Scheme in Orissa, estimated to cost Rs. 10.43 crores, provides for improvement in the existing drainage conditions in the Bhograi area along drainage channels like the Khaljuri and Chittai nallas etc. and also adequate number of drainage sluices in the embankments. No straight out to the sea has been proposed in the project report.

(b) The embankments are spaced at a distance of 34000 meteres. The height of the embankment is from 4.5 to 6 metres.

(c) The entire scheme is proposed to be carried out in three phases. The cost of the first, second and third phase is approximately Rs. 3 crores, Rs. 4.4 crores and Rs. 3 crores respectively, The estimated cost of drainage scheme in Bhograi area is Rs. 72 lakhs.

(d) The State Government have not provided any amount for the Subernarekha embankment scheme in their Fourth Plan proposals. As the planning and execution of flood control schemes is the responsibility of the State Government, they will have to find funds, if necessary, by adjustment from other sectors of development.

(e) The Subernarekha embankment scheme estimated to cost Rs.10.48 crores has been prepared by the Orissa State Government and has been received in the Central Water and Power Commission for examination. The estimated cost includes Rs. 4.02 crores for rehabilitating about 53000 people in 173 villages. The scheme is to be finalised after detailed examination of the technical and rehabilitation aspects.

No scheme has yet been prepared for the Bura-Balong River.

**Setting up of a Plant by Rare Earths Ltd., in Orissa**

3902. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme by the Rare Earths Limited to set up a plant in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement it ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The Orissa coast has significant deposits of mineral sands. A preliminary analysis carried out by Indian Rare Earths Ltd. has indicated that it may be economically feasible to set up a mineral separation plant in Orissa. A detailed assessment of the reserves is currently being undertaken, together with a study of the design and other parameters for a plant.

**Emergency imports of spares for irrigation projects and Agricultural installations**

3903. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lately taken a decision to allow emergency imports of spare, for irrigation projects and irrigation and agricultural installations ; and

(b) if so, the precise decision in the matter and the steps being taken in the light thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Certain additional facilities have been given by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers constituted to recommend measures for elimination of delays in the procurement of construction equipment and spare parts required for irrigation and power projects. The gist of the recom-

mendations of this Committee and action taken have been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred No. 3081 answered on 2.12.70. The additional facilities in respect of emergency import of spares are briefly indicated below :—

(i) Concessions in the import trade policy to priority industries for importing restricted spare parts up to 7.5% of the value of the import licence without clearance from DGTD have been extended to irrigation and power projects.

(ii) Emergency spare parts may be imported by irrigation and power projects up to a limit of Rs. 10,000 for irrigation projects and, Rs. 20,000 for power projects without obtaining foreign exchange release and DGTD clearance.

**Deployment of C. R. P. in the event of natural Calamities**

3904. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C. R. P. force was deployed for rescue and relief operation in the recent flood havoc in the state of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, in which districts and in what way ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the recent floods in West Bengal, units of the Central Reserve Police Force were engaged in rescue and relief operations in the districts of Hoogly, 24 parganas, Birbhum and Burdwan besides the areas falling within the city of Calcutta.

Besides rescuing marooned people from the flood affected areas, evacuating them to relief camps, looking after such relief camps and distributing food to flood victims, the Central Reserve Police ran a number of canteens at suitable centres to give prompt relief to the affected persons in the shape of tea snacks, cooked food etc. Besides contributions made from welfare and other funds of the Force, individual members of the Force also made voluntary contributions for rendering assistance to the flood-affected vicitims. Besides, the members of the Force also did voluntary work for repairing river embankments in certain areas.

**Observations of Calcutta Police Commissioner Re: attacks on the Police**

3905. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Police Commissioner of Calcutta has observed that mostly wagon breakers and the anti-social elements are connected with the incidents of attack on the Police in different parts of the State of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to check these attacks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. According to the information received from the State Government, the Commissioner of Police had observed that a large number of anti-socials and wagon-breakers had joined the Naxalites as activists in Calcutta.

All possible steps against attacks on the police from whatever elements are being taken.

**Appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as Translators in the various Ministries**

3906. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased

to state the number of Hindi Officers and Translators at present working in various Ministries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The required information as in August 1970 is as fowlows :—

*Hindi Officers*

| | |
|---|---|
| Scheduled Castes | 1 |
| Scheduled Tribes | Nil |

*Hindi Translators*

| | |
|---|---|
| Scheduled Castes | 11 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 4 |

**Handloom export prospects to Malaysia**

3907. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is better scope of Handloom for export to Malaysia ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in that regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Trade with Hungary**

3908. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by India during 1969-70 from the trade with Hungary ; and

(b) the trade items imported by Hungary from India during above cited period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The value of our exports to Hungary during 1969-70 was Rs. 940 lakhs. Commodity-wise statistics of our exports to Hungary during 1969-70 are given in the enclosed statement.

*Statement*

*India's exports to Hungary during* 1969-70

| S. No. | Commodities | Value in Rs. lakhs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Coffee | 43 |
| 2. | Tea | 6 |
| 3. | Black pepper | 61 |
| 4. | Oilseed cake and meal | 267 |
| 5. | Tobacco unmanufactured | 20 |
| 6. | Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil Kernel | 20 |
| 7. | Raw cotton | 32 |
| 8. | Cotton waste | 19 |
| 9. | Kyanite ore | 7 |
| 10. | Mica | 46 |
| 11. | Fixed vegetable oil | 7 |
| 12. | Iron ore and concentrates | 57 |
| 13. | Materials of animal origin | 15 |
| 14. | Natural gums, resins balsam and lacs | 5 |
| 15. | Building materials of asbestos cement | 25 |
| 16. | Essential oils, perfume and flavour materials. | 9 |
| 17. | Leather | 125 |
| 18. | Coir yarn | 65 |
| 19. | Coir mats and mattings. | 23 |
| 20. | Jute manufactures | 54 |
| 21. | Other articles | 34 |
| | Total | 940 |

**Constitution of All India Medical Service**

3909. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the States have

opposed the step of the Central Government for constituting the All India Medical Service ;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the information is attached.

(c) Since as many as seven State Governments have either conveyed their decision not to participate in the Service or are reconsidering their earlier stand on the need to constitute an Indian Medical and Health Service, the Government of India are considering the matter further. No final decision has been taken.

*Statement*

Government of Tamil Nadu are of the view that the new All-India Services pertained to subjects falling strictly within the purview of the State Governments.

Government of Mysore—suggested certain redical changes in the scheme of recruitment to the all India Services and on these suggestions not being accepted by the Central Government indicated their decision to withdraw their agreement to participate in the scheme for the formation of the Indian Medical and Health Services.

Government of Maharashtra have withdrawn from the scheme on the ground that with some of the States not taking part in this scheme, the Indian Medical and Health Service would lack an all-India character.

The Governments of Assam and Jammu and Kashmir did not assign any specific reason.

The Government of West Bengal have indicated that they would agree to participate in the scheme only if the Central Government agree to bear the entire additional cost involved.

The Government of Punjab have also intimated that they are further considering the question of their participation in the Indian Medical and Health Service.

**हिमाचल क्षेत्र में भागीरथी और अलकनंदा पर जलाशयों का निर्माण**

3910. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल क्षेत्र में भागीरथी और अलकनंदा पर जलाशयों के निर्माण की सभी योजनाएं खटाई में पड़ गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उन नदियों पर किन स्थानों पर जलाशयों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव था और उनमें से कौनसे का निर्माण पहले होना था और कौन से का बाद में ?

**सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भागीरथी पर टिहरी में बांध के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट भेज दी है । इस रिपोर्ट की केंद्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग में जांच की जा रही है ।

सूचना मिली है कि अलकनन्दा पर उत्पासू परियोजना का अनुसधान कार्य हो रहा है ।

**गोवर्धन जल निकासी परियोजना**

3911. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में हरियाणा से प्रदेश को

गोवर्धन परियोजना में जल की निकासी के परिणामस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश की कितनी एकड़ भूमि में बाढ़ का पानी आ जाता है ;

(ख) क्या पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के उपेक्षापूर्ण रवैये के कारण गोवर्धन जल निकासी परियोजना पर कार्य पूरा नहीं हो रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इसको पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का इस कार्य को अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार है ?

**सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** : (क) हरियाणा, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों में से बाढ़ के पानी की निकासी के लिए गोवर्धन नाले का निर्माण 1967 में किया गया था । इसके निर्माण से लेकर अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्र हरियाणा और राजस्थान से आए हुए बाढ़ के पानी से केवल 1967 में प्रभावित हुए थे क्योंकि उस वर्ष गोवर्धन नाले के वाह क्षेत्र में असामनय रूप से भारी वर्षा हुई थी । उत्तर प्रदेश में 1967 में लगभग 19000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुआ था ।

(ख) भारत सरकार को इस आशय की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है कि गोवर्धन नाला परियोजना पर कार्य पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के उदासीनतापूर्ण रुख की वजह से पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है । गोवर्धन नाले के पुनर्रूप का कार्य, उस समिति की सिफारशें प्राप्त होने के बाद, हाथ में लेने का विचार है, जो भारत सरकार ने इस उद्देश्य से स्थापित की है कि वह हरियाणा और राजस्थान राज्यों में से नि.सुत जल के समुपयोजनार्थ प्रस्तावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा तैयार की हुई परियोजना की जांच करे ।

(ग) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

**छोटे रेशे वाली रुई का निर्यात**

3912. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **विदेशी व्यापार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटे रेशे वाली रूई का निर्यात बढ़ाने और लम्बे रेशे वाली रूई का आयात घटाने में कहां तक सफलता मिली है ; और

(ख) क्या कोई ऐसा लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है जिससे लम्बे रेशे वाली रूई की आन्तरिक आवश्यकताएं पूरा करने के पश्चात उसका निर्यात किया जा सके ।

**वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक)** : (क) और (ख). विगत तीन वर्षों में रूई के निर्यात का वार्षिक परिणाम लगभग 14 करोड़ रु० रहा है । बंगाल देशी रुई को छोड़कर, निर्यात के लिए अनुमत रूई की किस्में कतायी योग्य नहीं है । बंगाल देशी रूई का निर्यात इसलिए करने दिया जाता है कि इसके सम्पूर्ण उत्पादन की स्वदेश में खपत नहीं होती और निर्यात के लिए देशी माल उपलब्ध होता है । रुई का सम्पूर्ण उत्पादन आवश्यकता से कम बैठता है और रुई के, जिसमें लम्बे रेशे वाली किस्में शामिल हैं, उत्पादन के विकास के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं । आगामी कुछ वर्षों तक लम्बे रेशे की रुई के निर्यात की प्रत्याशा नहीं की जा सकती, अत: इस सम्बन्ध में कोई लक्ष्य नहीं रखा गया है ।

**केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवा में कल्याण अधिकारी**

3913. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार की सेवा में रत कल्याण अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनके कर्तव्यों और अधिकारों का

ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उनकी नियुक्तियों, चयन और वेतन मान नियत करने आदि के लिए क्या मान दण्ड अपनाया गया है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री : (श्री के० एस०राम स्वामी)** : (क) 1 दिसम्बर, 1970 तक भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों/विभागों में कल्याण अधिकारियों की संख्या 72 है ।

(ख) कल्याण अधिकारियों के कार्य संलग्न विवरण को सूची में निर्दिष्ठ किये गये हैं । कल्याण अधिकारियों को कोई वित्तीय तथा प्रशासकीय शक्तियां नहीं दी गई हैं ।

(ग) मन्त्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा सामान्यतः अवर सचिव पद के अधिकारियों को कल्याण अधिकारी के पदों पर नियुक्त करने हेतु चुना जाता है, जिनमें कल्याण संबंधी कार्य के लिए आवश्यक योग्यता, विवेक-शीलता हो । इसलिए उन के मामले में वेतन मानों को निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**विवरण**

**कल्याण अधिकारियों के कार्य**

1 चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों सहित, कर्मचारी–वर्ग के लिए, सामाजिक कार्य-कलापों का क्लबों, मनोविनोद केन्द्रों द्वारा आयोजन किया जाना तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक से अधिक संस्थानों को सम्मिलित करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है ।

2 कर्मचारी वर्ग के लिए अंतरंग तथा बहिरंग क्रीड़ाओं की सुविधा के लिए व्यवस्था करना ।

3 कर्मचारी वर्ग द्वारा किये गये सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों (ड्रामा, म्यूजिक) को प्रोत्साहन देना ।

4 उन विभिन्न खण्डों में जहां सरकारी कार्यालय स्थित है, जलपान गृहों की व्यवस्था करना ।

5 कर्मचारी वर्ग की कार्य स्थिति में सुधार तथा कार्य करने वाले स्थानों में स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से सुधार करना ।

6 सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा में सहायता देना ।

7 आवासी तथा कार्यालयों के क्षेत्रों में परिवहन, आवास, स्कूल, सफाई सुविधाओं में सहायता देना ।

8 नये कर्मचारियों को शामिल करना तथा उनकी प्रारंभिक कठिनाइयों में उन्हें सलाह देना ।

9 कर्मचारी वर्ग को अन्तिम वेतन पर्चियों, पेन्शन सम्बन्धी कागजातों, ग्रेच्यूटी इत्यादि के सम्बन्ध में सहायता देना ।

10 कल्याण कारी निधि की स्थापना करना ।

उपर्युक्त दृष्टान्त सूची है, तथा इसमें कोई दृढ़ प्राथमिकतायें निर्धारित करने का आशय नहीं है । यदि उपलब्ध साधनों के अन्तर्गत अधिक किया जा सके तो, उतना ही अच्छा होगा ।

**Withdrawal of tariff preference to East African Countries**

3914. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals to withdraw tariff preferences being given to some East African countries ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the initiative on the part of the Government of India and the reaction of the Commonwealth Secre-

tariat and Commonwealth countries on the subject ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Government of India have not taken any such initiative.

(b) Does not arise.

**Special local compensatory allowance to Class IV staff of Coffee Board**

3915. SHRI K. RAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coffee Board is giving special local Compensatory Allowance to their Class II and Class III category staff working at Chick-Mangalore and Balahantar and the same allowance is not being given to Class IV staff :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government will consider to give this special allowance to Class IV category staff also ; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). Local Compensatory Allowance, which was called initially as "Servants' allowance", was paid to Class I, II and III staff working at the Central Coffee Research Institute, Balehonnur (Chikmagalur District) and the Coffee Research Sub-station, Chethalli (Coorg District) with a view to mitigating the hardships caused by the remotness of these localities. Since it is a servants allowance, it is not being paid to Class IV staff from the very beginning.

**Financial aid to tea traders**

3916. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving financial aid to the traders specially in tea export ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. No financial aid is given to Tea traders for the export of Tea. There is however a rebate of excise duty on exports of Tea.

(b) Does not arise.

**जम्मू के विकास पर व्यय की गई राशि**

3917. **श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काश्मीर के विकास पर गजेन्द्र गडकर आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार जम्मू के विकास के सम्बन्ध में जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार की भेद भाव बरतने की पुरानी नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1968 69 के लिए आवंटित कुल 21.70 करोड़ रुपये में से जम्मू के विकास पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया ;

(ग) वर्ष 1969.70 में भारत सरकार द्वारा काश्मीर सरकार को दी गई सहायता में कितनी वृद्धि की गई ।

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उस राशि के उपयोग के बारे में कोई जांच की है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी)** : (क) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि विकास के मामले में किसी भी क्षेत्र के प्रति भेदभाव की नीति बरतने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है । गजेन्द्र गडकर आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार राज्य सरकार ने समस्त

राज्य तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर क्षेत्रों के लिए पृथक पृथक विकास बोर्ड स्थापित किए हैं। लद्दाख के लिए पृथक विकास बोर्ड है। ये बोर्ड जिनमें विश्वविद्यालयों व विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के विशेषज्ञों सहित विधान मंडल के सदस्य, वाणिज्य संघ तथा अन्य संस्थानों के प्रतिनिधि हैं, समस्त राज्य और उसके क्षेत्रों के लिए योजनाओं की स्वीकृति करते हैं तथा निर्दिष्ट परिव्ययों के उपयोग पर निगरानी रखते हैं।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने वर्ष 1968-69 के दौरान अभी जम्मू क्षेत्र के लिए आंकड़ों का ब्यौरा तैयार नहीं किया है।

(ग) 1969-70 के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता 23.5 करोड़ रुपये थी जबकि 1968-69 के लिए 21.7 करोड़ रुपये थी।

(घ) और (ङ). 1969-70 के लिए 23 5 करोड़ रुपये के स्वीकृत योजना परिव्यय के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में वितरण का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

| क्षेत्र का नाम | (लाख रुपये) परिव्यय 1969-70 |
|---|---|
| 1. जम्मू | 502.93 |
| 2. कश्मीर | 575.68 |
| 3. लद्दाख | 75.00 |
| 4. सामान्य मदें | 1196.39 |
| जोड़ | 2350.00 |

वास्तविक खर्चे के क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरे अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

**Delegation to European countries to gain know-how in Diamond Trade**

3918. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation from his Ministry has gone to European countries to study cutting and polishing of diamonds with a view to introduce modern techniques in the industry in India to enable it to compete effectively in foreign market ;

(b) if so, who are the members of the team ; and

(c) the names of the countries in which the delegation made the study and got training ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A delegation sponsored by the Ministry consisted of (1) Shri P. K. Lahiri, General Manager, Diamond Mining Project of National Mineral Development Corporation; (ii) Shri Jai Kishan, Diamond Sales Officer, National Mineral Development Corporation, New Delhi ; and (iii) Shri P. R. Latey, Development Officer, D. G. T. D.

(c) Delegation's visit for study was to production and trade centres in W. Germany, UK, France and Belgium.

**Acute Shortage of Power in Punjab**

3919. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the Prime Minister's recent visit to Punjab on the 7th November, 1970, the Chief Minister of Punjab referred to her the acute shortage of power and requested her for the revision of the the system of allocation of the Bhakra power so that Punjab could get its due share ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) In a public meeting at Patiala on 7th November, 1970, the power crisis in Punjab was brought by Chief Minister, Punjab, to Prime Minister's notice.

(b) Emergent steps have been taken to meet the power shortage in Punjab by import of diesel generating sets, restrictions on the power supply from Bhakra to Nangal Fertilisers and relief from Delhi and Satpura Systems. Steps have also been taken to accelerate the commissioning of sanctioned thermal and hydel projects in the Northern Region which would provide benefits to Punjab.

**Setting up of a Council to check Inflow of Foreign Money**

3920. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO ;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report published on the 30th October, 1970 regarding the appointment of a Council for checking inflow of foreign money ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made regarding unearthing the inflow of foreign money in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Government have seen a news-item published in the *Statesman* New Delhi, dated the 30th October, 1970, on this subject. Attention in this connection is invited to para 5 of the statement made by the then Home Minister in the Lok Sabha on May 14, 1969, informing the House regarding the establishment of the Indian Council of social Sciences Research. The functions of the Council are given in the statement attached. Tentative legislative proposals have been formulated to impose suitable restrictions on receipt of funds from foreign organizations, agencies or individuals other than in the course of ordinary business transactions. The principles underlying the proposed legislation will be discussed with leaders of Opposition parties, before the legislation is introduced in Parliament.

*Statement*

(1) To review the progress of social science research and to give advive to its users in Government or outside ;

(2) To sponsor social science research programmes as well as research projects, and administer grants to institutions and individuals for research in social sciences and to give financial support to learned associations, standard journals and institutions of organisations engaged in the conduct or sponsoring of social science research ;

(3) To provide technical assistance for the formulation of social science research programmes and designing of research projects by individuals or institutions, and to organise and support institutional arrangements for training in research methodology ;

(4) To indicate periodically areas and topics on which social science research is to be promoted and to adopt special measures for the development of research in neglected or new areas ;

(5) To coordinate social science research activities in the field of social sciences and to encourage programmes of inter-disciplinary research ;

(6) To develop and support centres for documentation, service, maintenance and supply of data, inventory of current social science research and preparation of national register of social scientists ;

(7) To organise, sponsor and finance seminars workshops, study circles, working groups/parties, and conferences for promoting research or utilisation of social science research ;

(8) To give grants for publication of

social science research work and to undertake publication of digests, periodicals and journals devoted to such research ;

(9) To institute and administer scholarships, fellowships and awards for social Science research by students, teachers and other and others research workers in India or outsides, and in particular, to award senior fellowships for research in social science that will enable workers in universities to complete their research work for publication or undertake whole-time research for a defined period on topics in which they are specially interested and for doing research on which they are specially qualified ;

(10) To advise the Government of India on all such matters pertaining to social science research as may be referred to it by the Government of India from time to time including collaborative arrangements in social science research with foreign agencies ; and

(11) Generally to take all such measures as may be found necessary from time to time to promote social science research and its utilisation in the country.

### निर्यात की समस्याओं के लिए अध्ययन दल

3921. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को निर्यात की समस्याओं पर ध्यान देने के लिए एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) तथाकथित दल के अधिकार और कृत्य क्या होंगे ; और

(घ) निर्यात के क्षेत्र में इससे क्या लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

**वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक)** : (क) से (ग). निर्यात नीति संकल्प में दिये गये निदेशात्मक सिद्धांतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभिन्न निर्यात मामलों पर सरकार को सलाह देने के लिए एक अध्ययन दल पहले ही स्थापित किया जा चुका है। एक कार्यालय ज्ञापन सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है, जिसमें अध्ययन दल के गठन तथा कार्यों को दिखाया गया है। अध्ययन दल के कार्यों का स्वरूप सलाहकारी हैं तथा उसे कोई विशिष्ट अधिकार नहीं सौंपे गए हैं। [**ग्रंथालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये** संख्या LT-4519/70]

(घ) अध्ययन दल का उद्देश्य, निर्यात नीति संकल्प में दिये गये निदेशो की रूपरेखा के भीतर निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए मार्गोपाय सुझाना है।

### नक्सलवादियों द्वारा राज्यों में हिंसक घटनाएं भड़काना

3922. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, नक्सलवादियों द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कितने हिंसक उपद्रव किये गये ;

(ख) उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और जख्मी हुए तथा कितने मूल्य की सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी सम्पत्ति अलग अलग, नष्ट हुई ; और

(ग) नक्सलवादियों द्वारा पैदा किये गये खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त)** : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार गुजरात, हरियाणा और मैसूर, नागालैंड, अंडेमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह, चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली, दादर तथा नागर हवेली, गोवा दमन व द्वीव, लक्कादीव, मिनीकोय और अमिनदीव दीप समूह, मनीपुर, नेफा तथा पांडिचेरी में कोई ऐसी घटनाएं नहीं हुई हैं। शेष राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से सूचना अभी आनी है।

(ग) केंद्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से पूरी तरह सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है जो नक्सलवादियों तथा समवर्गी उग्रवादी दलों की गतिविधियों का मुकाबला करने के लिए कानून के अन्तर्गत कड़ी कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। केंद्रीय सरकार आवश्यकता पड़ने पर राज्य सरकारों को अतिरिक्त शस्त्र पुलिस कुमुक, वायरलैस तथा अन्य उपकरण एवं आसूचना के एकीकरण समेत सभी उचित सहायता भी प्रदान कर रही है।

**विदेशों से व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडल**

3923. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों में किन-किन देशों के व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडलों ने भारत का दौरा किया ;

(ख) प्रत्येक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल से किये गए विचार विमर्श का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उक्त विचार विमर्श के परिणामस्वरूप उन देशों को किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जायेगा और उन देशों से भारत में किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात किया जायेगा; और

(घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

**वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक)** : (क) से (घ). एक सभा विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है। [**ग्रंथालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये** संख्या LT-4520/70]

**चम्बल नहर से मध्य प्रदेश को पानी की सप्लाई**

3924. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा** : क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 6 नवम्बर, 1970 को गांधी सागर में हुई बैठक में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि गाँधी सागर में राजस्थान सरकार मध्य प्रदेश को पार्वती पुल पर चम्बल नहर में 1 नवम्बर, 1969 से मार्च, 1970 तक 2000 क्युसेक तक पानी सप्लाई करेगी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश को निर्धारित जल सप्लाई किया गया अथवा कब और इस बारे में उनके मंत्रालय ने क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश को राजस्थान पार्वती पुल से पानी सप्लाई करने का प्रबन्ध किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। दाई मुख्य नहर की क्षमता में गिरावट के कारण, जो कि अत्याधिक मात्रा में उगे

हुई खर पतवार तथा अन्य कारणों से हुई इस अवधि के दौरान पानी की सहमत मात्रा नहीं दी जा सकी । भारत सरकार ने नहर की घटी हुई क्षमता के कारणों की जांच तथा उपचारात्मक उपाय सुझाने हेतु एक तकनीकी समिति गठित की थी । इस समिति की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वन के बाद, नहर की क्षमता दाई मुख्य नहर में अब बढ़कर 5,000 यूक्सेक से ऊपर हो चुकी है ।

(ग) और (घ). चम्बल नियंत्रण बोर्ड की स्थायी समिति ने निर्णय किया है कि जनवरी, 1971 के अन्त तक मध्य प्रदेश को पारवती पर 3,000 क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा जाए । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उनके द्वारा अब तक प्राप्त सप्लाई सन्तोषजनक रही है ।

**Applications for Industrial Licences Pending before Cabinet Committee on Economic Coordination**

3925. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences pending befor the Cabinet Committee on Economic Cordination;

(b) the reasons for delay in taking decisions on them; and

(c) when the backlog is expected to be cleared ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Information relating to business before the Cabinet or its committee is not disclosed in public interest,

**Celebration of Birthday of Netaji Subhsh Chandra Bose**

3926. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether innumerable demands on behalf of the people of India have been made for observing birthday of Netaji Subahsh Chandra Bose every year in a suitable measure;

(b) if so, whether Netaji's birthday on the 23rd January, 1971 would be declared as 'Bhart Naujawan day' ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). In December 1967 in a memorandum submitted to the President by several Members of Parliament suggesting steps for according honour and recognition to the personality of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose it was *inter alia* suggested that Government should teke steps to observe his birthday every year with due solemnity. The matter was considered and the reply given was that Government do not sponsor any celebrations in connection with the birthdays of National leaders. However, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi alone was being treated as a National holiday. There is no change in this position.

**Representations made by former revolutionaries and freedom fighters**

3927. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the former revolutionaries and freedom fighters have made several representations to Government in regard to their problems; and

(q) if so, the details thereof, and the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from former revolution-

aries and freedom fighters mainly for financial assistance and sanaction of pensions. The responsibility for granting relief or rehablitating the freedom fighters is primarily that of State Government. In individual cases of hardship, financial assistance is given by the Central Government. A scheme for the grant of pension to the freedom fighters who had suffered imprisonment for a period not less than 5 years including a period in the Andaman Cellular Jail is in force. Other suggestion, including the one regarding extension of the pension scheme to cover other freedom fighters, are receiving attention.

**Formation of a Citizens forum by Prominent Citizens of Calcutta**

3928. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the prominent citizens of Calcutta including noted educationists, literatures, scientists and other prominent men have decided to form 'a Citizens Forum' to rouse public opinion against anti-national and subversive violent activities;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to offer the services of mass media under the Government control for encouraging as well as strengthening such popular campaign against such violent activities; and

(c) is so, the detailed steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Such positive efforts and popular compaigns are always given the encouragement they deserve through the publicity media under Government control. The details will require to be settled with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

**Rural Electrification in Orissa**

3929. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI S. KUNDU ;

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 555 on the 11th November, 1970 ; and state ;

(a) whether during the discussion in Orissa between him and the Members of Parliament, it was brought to his notice that the progress in rural electrification in Orissa was handicapped mainly due to the non-availability of certain electrical equipments ; and

(b) whether Government propose to give any special help to Orissa in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The discussion at the Conference of Member of Parliament from Orissa held in Dhenkanal District of Orissa on 6th October, 1970, indicated that it was the shortage of funds and not so much the prevailing shortage of raw materials which was the main constraint in accellerating the programmes of rural electrification in Orissa. It was considered at the Conference that it would be feasible to raise the Fourth Plan target of electrification of 750 villages and energisation of 1500 pumpsets to electrifications of 4000 villages and energisation of 20000 pumpsets. The Orissa authorities have been requested to prepare detailed programmes for implementation of enhanced targets. The Government of India would assist the Orissa Government to the extent possible in providing additional funds and expediting the supply of essential raw materials and electrical equipment.

**Bad Shape of Cotton Textile Industry in India**

3930. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the textile industry in the country is in bad shape due to absolete machinery, raw material shortages, rising prices of fuel, non-availability of spares

and components, higher wage bills, ever increasing taxes and growing competition from synthetic fiibre and consequently a number of mills are facing closure in many parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to heal the ills of the industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The difficult situation in which some units of the cotton textile industry are placed at present can be attributed mainly to continuous losses, uneconomic working, financial stringency. labour strikes, lock outs etc. The need for rehabilitation and modernisation of the industry is another factor leading to this situation.

(b) In eases where mills were closed or mills are on the verge of closure or ailing mills due to financial or other difficulties are examined on merits. The management of such mills as are expected to be come viable with investment of limited funds is taken over by Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The State Government have also reopened a few units and are running them as unemployed relief undertakings.

A special schemes for modernisation of export-oriented units is being formulated. A working group has been appointed to go into the working of weak and marginal mills and to make recommendations with regard to the modernisation requirements of such mills, with special references to the margins, rate of interest, terms of repayment, etc. for loans.

**Tobacco Corporation**

3931. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) wherher their is a proposal under active consideration of Government to set up a Tobacco Corporation in the public sector to boost the export of the commodity ; and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the Research and Marketing Services of Bombay in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Statement by P. M. Re : danger to her Life**

3932. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether ihe Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of the Prime Minister in the newspapers that her life is indeed in danger ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to meet this danger and to enable the Prime Minister to discharge her duties without this obsession ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary arrangements exist for the security of the Prime Minister. These arrangements are constantly reviewed and strengthened whenever necessary.

**Export of Diamonds to Africa**

3933. SHRI N. K SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has succeeded in capturing scme markets in Africa for diamond export ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the details of diamond exports to these markets in the recent past, the future prospects and the anticipated foreign exchange earnings there from ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The exports of diamond to African country are negligible and there are no prospects in indicate future. Some African countries such as Ghana, are in fact, source of supply for rough diamonds.

**Sharing of Commission on Cotton Imports**

3934. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has rejected the cotton trade's suggestion regarding modification of the scheme drawn up by the Cotton Corporation of India for sharing of commission on cotton imports ;

•

(b) the details of the scheme drawn up by the Corporation and what modifications were suggested by the Cotton trade ; and

(c) the reasons for which suggestions have been rejected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK ) : (a) to (c). The decision to canalise import of cotton through the Cotton Corporation of India w. e. f. 15. 9. 70. was announced on 5. 9. 70. The Corporation announce.d the procedure for import of cotton on 15. 9. 70 which *inter-alia,* envisaged that of the 1% commission that was being received from the foreign suppliers, the authorised nominees of the mills would receive ½% and ¼% will be received by the Corporation, remaining 1/4% going to the mills. The trade insisted on non-payment of commission on contracts before 15. 9. 70. and also pressed for establishment expenses ranging from 1.3%1.5% of the turn-over. Since import of cotton had been canalised from 15. 9. 70. and the Corporation would have to perform certain function in this respect, the position taken by the trade was not accepted and the Corporation will receive 1/4% commission on contracts entered into from 5. 9. 70 to 14. 9. 70. The trade's claim to establishment expenses over and above ½% commission was also rejected, as the traders were expected to meet charges from the commission.

**Exports of Carpets**

3936. SHRI G. C. NAIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total foreign exchange earning from the export of carpets from India to various countries during the last two years ;

(b) whether the export of carpets has been registering a decline due to competition from Pakistan ;

(c) whether Government have taken any note of this fact ; and

(d) if so, what initiative on the subject is being taken not to lose its traditional markets in the world ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :

(a)

| *Years* | *Rs. crores* |
|---|---|
| 1968-69 | 11. 15 |
| 1969-70 | 11. 84 |

(b) The above figures do not indicated decline.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

**Blame on Bhakra Board for Power Crisis**

3937. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Haryana Government have blamed the Bhakra Board for power crisis ;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the allegation was sent to him ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Allocation of Staff of the Post-Graduate Institute, Chandigarh**

3938. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any action on the final allocation of the staff of the Post-Graduate Institute, Chandigarh ;

(b) whether some of the employees have been confirmed as employees of the autonomous body of the Post-Graduate Institute, without allocating them to the States of Punjab or Haryana ;

(c) if so, whether they will thus be deprived of the benefits of pension and similar other benefits available to the Government employees ; and

(d) the reasons why they were confirmed before the allocation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). The staff of the Institute have been provisionally allocated to Chandigarh and the question of their final allocation is under consideration in consultation with the Committee of Chief Secretaries. Such of the employees as were recruited for the Institute as also deputationists from Punjab and Haryana who voluntarily applied for retirement pension from their respective parent States, have been confirmed against posts in the Institute. The Employees Union had asked for early confirmation of the Staff. No loss of pensionary or other similar benefits is involved in their case in view of the provisions contained in Section 28 of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966, according to which the rights and privileges as to pension, gratuity etc. of the employees would be the same as they were enjoying before the Institute became as autonomous body and that their terms and conditions of service shall not be altered to their disadvantage without the previous approval of the Central Government.

**Bonus for Coffee Board Workers**

3939. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether bonus for the year 1969-70 has not yet been given to the workers of the Coffee Board ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) when it is likely to be given ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). Writ Petitions have been filed by Planters in the High Court of Mysore challenging the Government's order regarding payment of bonus to the employees of the Coffee Board.

**Trade with South Africa**

3940. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Ceylon continues to have its tea trade with South Africa despite the Lusaka Conference decision to apply economic sanctions against that country ;

(b) whether India has stopped its trade with South Africa and, if so, the quantum of losses suffered by India as a result thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for discontinuing our trade with South Africa when Ceylon continues to have its trade with that country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) It is not considered appropriate to discuss relations between these two countries in this House.

(b) Yes, Sir. India had imposed a ban on trading with South Africa as early as the 17th July, 1946. The question of assessing any loss in such matters would not arise.

(c) The reasons for discontinuance of our trade with South Africa are very well known.

## मध्यावधि चुनाव के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री के केरल के दौरे पर किया गया व्यय

3941. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केरल में मध्यावधि चुनाव के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा किये गये वहां के दौरे पर कितनी धन राशि व्यय की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : प्रधान मंत्री यात्रा अथवा दैनिक भत्ता नहीं लेती हैं। फिर भी, प्रधान मन्त्री सचिवालय द्वारा 137.85 रु० उस सचिवालय के अधिकारियों के और कर्मचारियों के यात्रा भत्तों और दैनिक भत्तों में जो प्रधान मंत्री के साथ 12 सितम्बर, 1970 से 15 सितम्बर, 1970 के दौरान उप चुनाव के संबंध में केरल गये थे, व्यय किये गये थे। उक्त व्यय में यह यात्रा भत्ता दैनिक भत्ता सम्मिलित नहीं है जो अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों ने अपने कर्मचारियों को, जो प्रधान मंत्री के साथ गये थे, दिया था।

## Nuclear Explosion conducted by China and Soviet Union

3942. SHRI BABU RAO PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether seismographic instruments of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Delhi and Bangalore regions recorded two nuclear explosions conducted by China and the Soviet Union respectively on the 14th October, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the areas in which these explosions occured and the type of explosion with its yield of megaton :

(c) whether an expert of the Bhaba Atomic Research Centre has warned Government of the 'quite intensive' Chinese explosion causing tremendous air pollution in the next few days ;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent the spread of air pollution; and

(e) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Soviet underground nuclear explosion of 14th October was detected by the seismic array at Gauribidanur. The Chinese nuclear test of the same day, being an atmospheric one, was detected by various microbarograph stations in India. The explosion was later confirmed by the detection of the seismic signals generated by the impact of the blast on the earth's surface below the point of detonation.

(b) The Soviet explosion occurred at the underground test site situated on the Arctic Island of Novaya Zemlya at 1130 hours IST. This explosion is estimated to be equivalent to roughly 5 megatons of TNT.

The Chinese test was conducted at 13 hours IST in the atmosphere above Lop Nor test site in Southern Sinkiang. The explosion is estimated to have releosed energy equivalent to about 3 megatons of TNT.

(c) No, Sir. The radioactive cloud at very high altitudes moved eastwards at a fairly high speed and did not give any measurable increase in atmospheric radioactivity at the monitoring stations in India.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

**Irrigation Projects in Kerala in Fourth Plan**

3943. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has advised the Kerala Government not to include any Irrigation Projects in Kerala in the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The "Fourth Five Year Plan" document mentioned that no outlay is available for new schemes in Kerala in view of the commitments of continuing schemes. No formal communication has been sent by the Planning Commission in this regard,

**Export of Kosa Silk to West Germany**

3944. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Germany has ordered for 40,000 metres of Kosa Silk ; and

(b) whether the demand has been met and, if so, on what conditions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). It is understood that Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd., Madras has received an order for 30,000 metres of Tasar Ghicha Noil fabrics from West Germany and samples have been despatched to the foreign buyer for approval prior to making bulk supplies.

**केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा का केन्द्रीयकरण**

3945. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा का पुन: केन्द्रीयकरण कर दिया है ताकि पदोन्नति द्वारा उन लोगों से न्याय किया जा सके जिनको इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि वे वरिष्ठ थे तथा उनसे कनिष्ठ व्यक्तियों को अन्य स्थान पर पदोन्नत कर दिया गया है, पहले पदोन्नति नहीं किया जा सका ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार हिन्दी सहायकों तथा हिन्दी अनुवादकों की सेवाओं का उसी प्रयोजन हेतु केन्द्रीयकरण करने का है ; और

(क) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

**गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा)** : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । तथापि, 26 नवम्बर, 1969, को केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा नियम, 1962 में संशोधन किया गया, जिसके अनुसार पदोन्नति संवर्ग प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उन कर्मचारियों में से की जाती हैं, जो कार्मिक विभाग द्वारा विहित वरिष्ठता की सीमा के अन्तर्गत हों तथा कम से कम सेवा-समय इत्यादि की विहित शर्तों को पूरा करते हों । यदि किसी विशेष संवर्ग में विहित सीमा के अन्दर व्यक्ति प्राप्त न हों तो पदोन्नति अन्य संवर्गों के योग्य व्यक्तियों में से की जाती है, जो वरिष्ठता के क्षेत्र में आते हों तथा पदोन्नति के लिए उपयुक्त समझे गये हों ।

(ख) और (ग). हिन्दी सहायक तथा हिंदी अनुवादक पद विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार बनाये गये पृथक निःसवर्ग पद हैं । वे केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवाओं के विकेन्द्रीकृत श्रेणियों में से किसी के भाग नहीं है, अतः इन पदों को पदोन्नति के लिए केंद्रीकृत करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**मन्त्रालयों में वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों पर पदोन्नति**

3946. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **प्रधान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा कार्यालयों में वरिष्ट हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों का सृजन किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन पदों पर नियुक्तियां करते समय दस अथवा ग्यारह वर्ष के अनुभवी हिंदी सहायकरी, कनिष्ठ अनुवादकों को प्राथमिकता देने की दृष्टि से कोई परिपत्र जारी करने का है ?

**गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा)** : (क) कुछ मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों ने वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पद सृजन किये हैं।

(ख) वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पद पृथक पद हैं, जिन्हें विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों/कार्यालयों द्वारा अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार सृजित किया गया है। इन पदों पर नियुक्तियां स्वयं मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए बनाये गए संबंधित भर्ती नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार की जाती है। संबंधित प्राधिकारी ऐसी नियुक्तियां करते समय हिंदी सहायकों/कनिष्ठ अनुवादकों को दूसरों के साथ, यदि वे उन नियमों के अधीन अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करते हैं, विचार करने के लिए स्वतंत्र है।

**Import of Cotton by Cotton Corporation**

3947. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has decided to import cotton from next year ;

(b) whether the Cotton dealers have strongly protested against such an initiative on the part of the Corporation ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) With effect from 15th September, 1970, import of cotton has been canalized through the Cotton Corporation, which will utilize the existing skills of the trade.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Inclusion of Labour Union representative into Coffee Board**

3948. SHRI UMANATH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received memoranda from the coffee Board Labour Union several times requesting to include one Union representative on the Coffee Board ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision on this subject ; and

(c) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no specific provision under the Coffee Act, 1942 and the rules framed thereunder to provide representation to the Coffee Board Labour Union.

**Houses searched during Riots at Bhiwandi, Ahmedabad, Chaibasa and Jagdalpur**

3950. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of persons whose houses or shops were searched during the communal riots at Bhiwandi, Ahmedabad, Chaibasa and Jagdalpur ;

(b) the details of recovery of arms, bombs and other goods from each such person ;

(c) which of them have been arrested ;

(d) whether some Mosques, Temples, Gurdwaras and other public places were also searched at these places ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the details of the arms recovered from each such place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4521/70].

**Live Transmitter of U. S. make found near Nasik**

3951. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a live transmitter of U. S. make has been found near Nasik in a grounded baloon ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of Maharashtra, five transmitters were found in limits of Nasik District of Maharashtra State. The words "TRANSMITTER, RADIO SONDE, T-656-AMQ-9, BENDIX CORPORATION FRIEZ INSTRUMENT DIVISION, ORDER No. 36-039-H-5-06456 (E), US", were found written on each of the five transmitters. All the five transmitters alongwith five receivers and four baloons have been forwarded by the Superintendent of Police, Nasik to Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Colaba, Bombay-5. Further inquiries are being made.

**Statement Made by Central Vigilance Commissioner in respect of one Iron and Steel Controller**

3952. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) whether Shri Dutt, Central Vigilance Commissioner, had stated in a press Confereuce on the 19th October, 1970 that one Iron and Steel Controller had piled up a fortune ; and

(b) if so, who is this officer, where is he now, the details of the charges against him and the action taken against him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (d). According to the information furnished by the Central Vigilance Commissioner, at a Press Conference held on 19th October 1970, he had stated that during the last one year, in pursuance of the advice of the commission, amongst others an officer of the Iron and Steel Controller's office was dismissed from service. Departmental proceedings were taken out against the officer on charges of having assets disproportionate to his known sources of income, and eventually orders of dismissal from service were passed in the case. The officer has since filed a writ petition in the High Court agauist his dismissal from service and the matter is now sub-judice.

**Closure of Textilles Mills due to Mismangement**

3953. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the textile mills are facing a closure situation because of mismangement

(b) if so, which are the mills :

(c) whether the Textile Corporation of India is likely to take over some millis ; and

(d) if not, other steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MJNISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the National Textiles Corporation. The Corporation has no powers to take over mills. It merely provides jointly with the State Textile Corporation/State Governments concerned, the required funds for running etc. of mills the management of which is taken over by Government in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, after their affairs have been investigated under that Act. The affairs of some of the ailing mills are being investigated and the question of taking over tne management of these mills will be considered on receipt of the Investigation Committee's reports.

**Reinstatement of Delhi Policemen**

3954. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been teken by Government to reinstate the Delhi Policemen who participated in the agitation of 1967 ;

(b) whether pending court cases against them are proposed to be withdrawn ; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIETIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of Government and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Progress of Tawa Project in Madhya Pradesh**

3955. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in relation to the Tawa project in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) the financial allocations made therefor in 1970-71 and the total estimated cost of this project ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The progress made on Tawa project upto September, 1970 is as under :—

| No. | Item of work | Percentage of work done |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | *Head Works Masonry Dam* | |
| | (a) Excavation | 63. 42% |
| | (b) Concrete and masnry | 3. 99% |
| | (c) Earth flanks and saddlo dam, earth work in cut-off, hearding and casting. | 35. 24% |
| 2. | *Left Bank Main Canal and Distributaries* | |
| | (a) Earth Work | 22. 79% |
| | (b) Masonry and concret | 10. 89% |
| 3. | *Structures Canal* | 13. 00% |

An expenditure of about Rs. 11. 5 crores has so far been incurred on these items.

(b) The cost of the project is assessed to be about Rs. 40 crores. The expenditure upto 1969-70 was about Rs. 10. 5 crores. The outlay during 1970-71 is expected to be Rs. 4.2 crores.

**Completion on Chambal Project**

3956. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATIGN AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the implementation of the Chambal Project in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) the expenditure incurred theron and the State and Central Government's contribution therein ;

(c) whether the Project has since been completed ; and

(d) if not, when it will be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a), (c) and (d). The mojor portion of the Chambal Project in Madhya Pradesh has been nearly completed. Some balance work on tail distributaries is in hand which is expected to be completed by March, 1971.

(b) The outlay to the end of 1969-70 was Rs. 67.93 crores. Till 1968-69, earmarked loan assistance of Rs. 59.96 crores was released by the Government of India, Ministry of Irrigation and Power for the Chambal Project both for irrigation and power, as a part of the total Central Plan Assistance for developmental plans of Madhya Pradesh. In the Fourth Plan, all the central assistance to the development plans of Madhya Pradesh is being released in the form of block loans and grants not relatable to any scheme or head of development.

**Expenditure on Major Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh**

3957. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money so far spent, out of the total of Rs. 87 crores allocated, for the major irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh under the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the progress made so far in implementation of these projects during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The State Government have proposed an outlay of Rs. 86 crores for major and medium irrigation in the Fourth Plan. The outlay during 1969-70 was Rupee 7.79 crores, and the outlay anticipated in 1970-71 is Rs. 12.07 crores.

(b) the progress on the major projects is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—4522/70]

**पश्चिम बंगाल में पकड़े गये छोटे तथा बड़े बम**

3958. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत पांच महीनों में पश्चिम बंगाल में कितने छोटे तथा बड़े बम और बम बनाने का कितना सामान पकड़ा गया ;

(ख) पकड़े गये सामान से लगभग कितने बम बन सकते थे ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और ऐसी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार का विचार भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा)** : (क)

| | |
|---|---|
| बम | 3,682 |
| पटाखे | 50,238 |
| बम बनाने की सामग्री | 7,050 किलोग्राम |

(ख) लगभग 28,25,000

(ग) पश्चिम बंगाल के साथ-साथ अन्य राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को अपरिष्कृत बमों के अवैध निर्माण में सामान्यतौर पर पयुक्त सामग्री में दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए की जाने वाली कार्यवाही के बारे में आवश्यक निर्देशन तथा अनुदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

**Raw Wool Quota for Mills**

3959. SHRI SHASI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mills/factories in whose case the quota of raw wool was increased, the extent of increase and the specific reasons for making this increase ;

(b) whether Government have ensured that such mills to whom raw wool quoto is allotted, actually utilized this raw material and that their machinery are not outdated and defective ;

(c) if so, names of such factories/mills whose machinery was not found upto the mark and which were still being allotted and the quota of raw wool ; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against them and the erring Government officials ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Wool quotas have not been increased in the case of any mill.

(b) Quotas are allocated only to such woollen mills who have instolled machinery capable of utilising the same. Specific complanints received regarding misutilsation of raw material are invariably looked into.

(c) Though some mills do have old machinery which are not of optium efficiency, these are no woollen mills whose machinery has been found as not being capable of utilising the wool allocated to them.

(d) Does not arise.

**Open Black in Wool**

3960. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that tere is open black of shaddy wool, raw wool, there-wool and an open rates letters is issued indicating the rates ;

(b) whether Government are in possession of any such letter ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Due care is taken to allot quotas to Actual Users only. It is possible that in view of the acute shortage of these commodities on account of restricted imports, certain quntities occasionally find their way from the Actual users into unauthorised hands. Any specific complant or information in this respect is invariably looked into. Government's attention has been drawn to such a letter being issued by a private individual at Ludhiana and not by the industry and as such it cannot be accepted authentic.

**Mobilisation of Additional Resources for Development**

3961. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were official level talks with the representatives of state during the past weeks so as to mobilise additional resources for the development during the next annual Plan period ;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission had failed to persuade the States to raise additional rssources ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for that and the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir but the discussions

covered the assessement of States' total resources for the Annual Plan 1971-72.

(b) and (c). The State have yet to indicate their views in regard to mobilisation uf additional resource by them.

**Export of Aluminium and Aluminium Products**

3962. SHRI GHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have explored the foreign markets recently for the export of aluminium and its products ;

(b) if so, the details of the efforts made in this regard and the results achieved therefrom ; and

(c) how much worth aluminium and its products are being exported now and what targets have been fixed for the next three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). In the recent past, exploration of foreign markets specially for aluminium and its products has not been undertaken. There has all along been a very good demand abroad for these items. A statement showing exports and export targets for aluminium and its products is attached.

*Statement*

*Export Performance*

Value: Rs./lakhs

| | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 Apr. Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (A) Aluminium Ingots | 32.59 | 678.44 | 362.79 | 33.94 |
| (B) Aluminium semis (Sheets foils, extrusions) | 36.63 | 62.96 | 54.15 | 17.60 |
| (C) Aluminium utensils and Capsules | 78.19 | 72.93 | 62.58 | 32.48 |
| (D) Aluminium products; others | 4.22 | 7.77 | 9.72 | Not yet available |
| Total: | 151.63 | 822.10 | 489.24 | |

*Export Targets*

Value: Rs./lakhs

| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. Aluminium Utensils and Capsules | 70.00 | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| II. Aluminium semis, sheets, foils, ingots. | 110.00 | 150.00 | 250.00 |
| III. Aluminium Products Others. | 20.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| **Total** | **200.00** | **250.00** | **350.00** |

**Use Of Hindi and Regional Langu ages as Medium of Administration**

3963. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to implement the provisions of the Resolution passed by Parliament providing for the Union Public Service Commission examinations in all the Indian languages ;

(b) whether the medium of Hindi and regional languages have been introduced in other non-Union Public Service Commission exeminations in the Central Government Services or in the Public sector undartakings and institutions under the Central Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the devay in the implementation of the Language Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A beginning in the use of regional languages was made in 1969. when candidates appearing at the Combined Competitive Examination for recruitment to the I AHS etc. were given the option to write their answeres in two of the compulsory subjects-Essay and General knowledge-in any of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution besides English. The question of extending this option to one or more of the other subjects in respect of this examination is under consideration of the Union Public Service Commission in the light of the experience gained so for. Further, Hindi has been permitted as an alternative medium, besides English. for writing the Eassary and General Knowledge papers at the Assistants Grade and the lower Division Clerks' Grade Examinations concucted by the Commission since 1964 ; also at the Stenographers' Examination to be conducted by the Commission in 1971 the candidates will havethe option to write answers to the General knowledge paper and to take shorthand tests either in Hindi or in English.

(b) and (c). Action is being taken to make a beginning during the year 1970-71 in the use of Hindi and Regional Languages in addition to English for answering question papers in recruitment examinations in Central Government offices held on regional and local basis as far as possible. The question of extending the scheme to public sector undertakings in under examination.

**Irrigation Potential of West Flowing Rivers**

3964. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of the Irrigation potential of west flowing rivers and how much of it has been utilised ;

(b) what technical difficulties exist in utilising these rivers on the West Coast and after lift, as at Parambakulam, on the mainland East of the Ghats ; and

(c) if the objection is in respect of cost, whether it is proposed to verify it by surveys and estimates prepared of west flowing rivers, through the services of unemployed engineers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) A statement showing irrigation potential of West Flowing rivers indicating the potential of pre-Plan schemes, ultimate potential of Plan schemes, and schemes under scrutiny is enclosed.

(b) and (c). The economic and technical feasibility of the schemes has to be determined by detailed investigations of specific projects. The State Governments concerned are carrying out investigations and framing schemes as and when such investigations are completed.

*Statement*

*Statement showing Irrigation Potential of west flowing rivers*

| S. No. | Name of river basin | Calturable area lakh acres | Irrigation potential in lakh acres | | | Irrigation potential of projects received in CW & PC but not cleared yet in lakh acres |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Pre-Plan | Ultimate potential from Plan projects under taken | Total | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. | River basin of Kerala | 19.65 | 2.06 | 15.19 | 17.25 | 1.19 |
| 2. | River basin below Tapi and above Kerala State boundary | 14.54 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 1.43 |
| 3. | Tapi | 20.80 | 0.38 | 13.02 | 13.40 | 0.29 |
| 4. | Narmada | 109.47 | — | 20.97 | 20.97 | 19.89 |
| 5. | River basins above Narmada | 303.46 | 0.67 | 15.62 | 16.29 | 1.17 |
| | Total : | 407.92 | 3.15 | 64.82 | 67.97 | 23.97 |

**Cluster Programme of Tube Wells and survey for underground Water in Subernarekha and Burabalang River Basin**

3965. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had written a letter in May, 1970 to the Orissa of Irrigation and Power suggesting to draw up a cluster programme of tube wells and to have survey for underground water in the Subernarekha and Burabalang river basin ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the letter has been ackowledged and any reply has been received ;

(d) whether the suggestions have been implemented by the Orissa Government ; and

(e) if not, whether any follow-up action has been taken in this matter and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The results of the investigations and schemes for cluster programmes have not so far been received. The matter is being pursued with the State Government.

**Report of Study Group on Coir Industry Workers**

3967. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Study Group appointed by the Planning Commssion for the welfare

measures of the workers in the Coir industry has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the approval and the financial assistance required have not been given by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for the dealy; and

(e) when Government are likely to approve the scheme and give the financial assistance ?

TAE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (e) . The Study Group set up by the Planning Commission to undertake a comprehensive review of the Coir Industry with particular reference to export performance and make recommendations to develop the Industry on sound lines, have submitted their Report. The Report envisages the provision of nurseries and creches for the children of workers in the coir co-operatives at an outlay of Rs. 14 lakhs to be met out of Kerala Govt.'s Plan for social services. The approval of the Central Goxernmen is not required for the implementation of these welfare measures and, therefore, the question of delay does not arise. The Government are, however, considering the possibiliiy of providing additional financial assistance for the coir industry in Kerala as a whole in accordance with the reassessment made by the Study Group, and a decision will soon be taken.

**Demands of Public Works Union, Car Nicobar**

3968. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Works Union, Car Nicobar has served one month's notice to the authorities on the 4tn November, 1970 for the settlement of their legitimate rights;

(b) if so, the details of their demands, and

(c) when the demands are likely to be met ?

THE NIMISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Notice was served on the 4th November, 1970, by the Public Works Union, Car Nicobar, asking for early implementation of their two demands *viz*, (i) bringing the casual mazdoors on to regular scales of pay and (ii) sanction of leave travel cocession to casual warkers. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have issued a directive for creation of requisite number of posts with effect from 1st August, 1970 to allow regular scales to eligible persons. As a sesult, 4083 casual labourers in the Public Works Department including 732 in Car Nicobar Division would be brougt over to the regular scales.

As regards admissibility of leave travel concession, it has been clarified to Andaman and Nicobar Administration that casual workers entitled to regular leave are eligible for leave travel concession.

**Better Irrigational Facilities in Rreas around Nagpur**

3969. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have scheme for the provision of better irrigational facilities to the farmers of the areas around Nagpur ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to prepare any such scheme in the near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The following irrigation schemes have already been approved by the Planning Commission to benefit areas in Nagpur district :

| Name of scheme | Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs) | Benefits in lakh acres |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Kanholi | 145.65 | 0.095 |
| 2. Umrinalla | 41.66 | 0.038 |
| 3. Pindra-bodi tank | 28.70 | 0.020 |
| 4. Wunna | 70.25 | 0.030 |

The Government of Maharashtra have also proposed the construction of the Pench Irrigation project in the Godavari basin estimated to cost Rs. 2371.90 lakhs and to irrigate about 1.53 lakh acres. The Government of India consider that it would not be appropriate to consider the clearance of any new schemes in the Godavari basin when the water disputes regarding the basin are under consideration of the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal.

**पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित आदिम जाति का कल्याण संघ को मान्यता**

3970. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के केंद्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बारे में पेरूमाल समिति के प्रतिवेदन के पृष्ठ 74 पर दिये गये पैरा 32 से 56 में निहित सुझावों को स्वीकार कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कर्मचारी अपने संवैधानिक अधिकारों की सुरक्षा के लिए संघ स्थापित कर सकते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कर्मचारियों के कल्याण संघ को मान्यता प्रदान न करने का क्या औचित्य है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री(श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) :** (क) से (ग). अनुसूचित जातियों के, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक विकास संबंधी समिति (इलायापेरूमल समिति) ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 282-283 के अनुच्छेद 56 (10) में यह सिफारिश की थी कि केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के अधीन विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में कार्य करने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों को अपने संवैधानिक अधिकारों तथा विशेषाधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए अपने संघों का संगठन करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए और गृह मंत्रालय को अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों के संघों तथा संस्थाओं को मान्यता न देने की अपनी नीति का पुनरीक्षण करना चाहिए । इस सिफारिश पर विचार किया गया था, किंतु यह स्वीकार न की जा सकी । भारत सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया था, कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की उस किसी सेवा संगठन को जो जाति/आदिम जाति या धर्म के आधार पर बनाई गई हो, किसी भी प्रयोजन के लिए मान्यता नहीं दी जानी चाहिए । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सरकारी कर्मचारियों की किसी भी सेवा संगठन को सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्रदान नहीं की गई है । इस स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति कल्याण संस्था को मान्यता देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Decisions taken by Joint Consultative machinery**

3971. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Joint Consultative Machinery is functioning at the Central level consisting of all labour organisations and the Central Government ;

(b) whether under the provisions of

the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the agreement arrived at the negotiatary meeting is only binding on the parties to the agreement and not others ;

(c) whether there are labour organisations, registered under the Trade Unions Act on the Railways and represent the majority of Railwaymen, but are not the parties of the Joint Consultative Machinery ;

(d) whether under Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Constitution and Judgment of the Supreme Court dated the 28th August 1969, decisions of negotiatary machinery are not binding on registered trade unions and cannot be made a rule ; and

(e) if so, what will be the consequences in case the decisions of the Joint Consultative Machinery affecting the service conditions of non-parties are objected to by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The National Council which is the Joint Council at the national level under the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for Central Government employees (Scheme for J.C.M.), has been functioning since the inauguration of the Scheme in October, 1966. The Council comprises the Officials Side, which consists of Central Government officials nominated by Government for the purpose, and the Staff Side consisting of representatives of various organisations of Central Government employees, both industrial and non-industrial, which are recognised for the purpose of the Scheme.

(b) Under Section 18(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, a settlement arrived at by agreement is binding on the parties to the agreement ; but settlement arrived at in the course of conciliation proceedings are, under Section 18(3) of the Act, binding on all the parties to the dispute. However, these provisions are applicable to 'settlements' as defined in Section 2(p) of the said Act, and not to any agreements reached under the voluntary and non-statutory Scheme for J.C.M.

(c) Apart from the labour organisations on the Railway, which are already represented on the Joint Councils of the J. C. M. there are some Railway Trade Unions, which are not recognised for the purposes of the J.C.M. and which are, therefore, not represented on the Joint Councils. They do not, however. represent the majority of Railwaymen.

(d) It is not possible to refer to the Supreme Court jugdement mentioned in this part of the question in the absence of details of the published report, if any.

(d) Does not arise.

## भूतपूर्व नरेशों की मान्यता रद्द किये जाने के बाद राज्य सरकारों के तत्सम्बन्धी आदेश

3972. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व नरेशों की मान्यता रद्द किये जाने के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को इस आशय के आदेश जारी किये थे कि भूतपूर्व नरेशों को प्राप्त विशेषाधिकारों को 6 सितम्बर, 1970 से वापस ले लिया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य द्वारा उक्त आदेश के कार्यान्वयन में की गई प्रगति के ब्यौरे सहित उक्त आदेश की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त)** : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों को 10 सितम्बर, 1970 को एक दुतगामी तार के द्वारा सूचित किया गया था कि नरेशों की मान्यता समाप्त

हो जाने से उनके प्रिवी पर्स तथा विशेषाधिकार 6 सितम्बर, 1070 से समाप्त हो गये हैं। अगले दिन उस तार की प्रतिलिपि डाक द्वारा भेजी गई थी। इस के बाद 24 सितम्बर, 1970 को राज्य सरकारों से यह अनुरोध करते हुए एक पत्र भेजा गया था कि वे उन विशेषाधिकारों को वापिस ले लें जिनसे उनका सम्बंध है। 6 अक्तूबर, 1970 को राज्य सरकारों को एक अन्य पत्र छूट के अन्तर्गत रखे गये फायर आर्मस के विषय में भेजा गया था। सामान्य प्रथा के अनुसार, जो लोकहित पर आधारित है, राज्य सरकारों को भेजे गये पत्रों की प्रतियां सभा पटल पर नहीं रखी जा रही है। कुछ राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा कोई अनुदेश दिये जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी क्योंकि वहां नरेश नहीं थे। कुछ राज्यों ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने पहले ही आवश्यक अनुदेश जारी कर दिये हैं।

### पाकिस्तानियों की गिरफ्तारी

3973. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में कितने पाकिस्तानी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को पाकिस्तान भेज दिया गया है तथा कितनों के विरूद्ध मुकदमें चलाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) भारत में इस समय ऐसे कितने पाकिस्तानी हैं जो वैध पारपत्रों सहित आये थे तथा बाद में देश में छिप गये हैं ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त)** : (क) और (ख). नवम्बर 1968 से अक्तूबर, 1970 तक की अवधि में भारत में 16,853 पाकिस्तानी गिरफ्तार किये गये। उनमें से 11,719 पर मुकदमा चलाया गया और 8,720 को वापस पाकिस्तान भेज दिया गया। राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और जम्मू और काश्मीर के सम्बंध में सूचना इन आंकड़ों में सम्मिलित नहीं है जो एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ग) 31 मार्च, 1970 को 3,917 पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का पता ठिकाना मालूम नहीं था।

### Coal Trade with Pakistan

3974. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state ;

(a) the quantity of coal exported from India to West Pakistan ;

(b) the type of coal and the value for the same quantity of coal exported to East Pakistan from India ; and

(c) if there is none, the reason for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEVAK) : (a) to (c). India used to export about 1 million tons of Coal to Pakistan annually before the Indo Pakistan conflict of 1965. These exports were mainly to East Pakistan. There have been no export of coal to Pakistan after 1965, as trade relations with Pakistan have not been resumed inspite of our efforts to secure normalisation of trade between the two countries.

### Curtailment in financial allocations to West Bengal for Flood Control Mersures

3975. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has curtailed the plan allocation under the head of Flood Control Measures for the Fourth Five Year Ptan for the State of

West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the considerations for the same ; and

(c) whether in view of the recent flood situation in the State, plan allocations are proposed to be reviewed in this respect ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. It may however be mentioned that on the recommendations of a Central team that had visited West Bengal recently, the Goveernment of India have accepted a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 19.85 crores on various relief, rehabilitation and repair measures in the flood affected areas, for purposes of Central assistance on non-Plan account.

**North Koel Project**

3976. SHRI MUDRIKA SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have submitted final report for the North Koel Project ;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been sanctioned ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it will be sanctioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Government of Bihar have sent recently the project report and estimates for the North Koel Project. These are under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

**Palamu, Gaya and Shahabad—A Chronically Drought—Affected Area**

3977. SHRI MUDRIKA SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a part of Palamu, Gaya and Shahabad is a chronically drought affected area ;

(b) whether a part of this area is under the command of the Sone Canal system ;

(c) whether after the construction of Sone up steem projects like the Rihand, the Sone and Sone Canal system is not getting sufficient water ; and

(d) if so, whether the north Koel scheme will be taken up immediately for supplementing the Sone and Sone high level system ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The regulated releases from Rihand dam have added substantially to the natural flows of the Sone. The Government of BIHAR have also sent recently proposal for a reservoir on the North Koel to irrigate new areas and supplement the Sone system. The project report is under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

**Shortage of Power in Punjab affecting Industry and Agriculture**

3978. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether from the 11th December, 1970, there will be power crisis in Punjab which will badly affect the industry and agriculture there ;

(b) the main reasons for this crisis ;

(c) the steps taken to avoid this crisis ;

(d) whether the expected supply of 40 m.w. power to Punjab from Satpura (Madhya Pradesh) through Rajasthan has been made available ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Due to inadequate rainfall in the catchment area, the Bhakra reservoir has not filled up the normal level. There is, therefore, a power shortage in the Northern Region necessitating a cut in the power supply. The present cut in Punjab is about 10%, and will go up even further during the depletion period of the Bhakra reservoir beginning from the middle of December, 1970. Power supply to the Nangal Fertiliser Factory in Punjab will be reduced from 3 million units per day to 2.3 million units per day. Also additional power from Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and Satpura systems will be obtained. Further diesel sets will be commissioned. With all these additional sources of power it is expected that the cut in Punjab will be about 25% from the middle of December, 1970.

(d) and (e). During the depletion period of Bhakra Reservoir, beginning from middle of December, 1970, relief would continue to be availed of from the Satpura Chambal complex to the extent of 0.5 million units per day. Steps have also been taken to increase this quantum of power to the extent practicable.

## सेंट्रल ग्लास एण्ड सेरेमिक रिसर्च इंस्टीटयूट, कलकत्ता में अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारी

3979. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेंट्रल ग्लास एण्ड सेरेमिक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, कलकत्ता में अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या उनके लिये आरक्षित कोटे के अनुसार है तथा उनको सरकार द्वारा दी गई सभी सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त)** : (क) और (ख). सेंट्रल ग्लास एण्ड सेरेमिक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट कलकत्ते से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

### Demands of Tripura Employees

3980. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Tripura Government put on black badges during office hours on the 5th June, 1970, in support of their various demands including removal of alleged disparities in their emoluments ;

(b) the precise nature of their demands and the additional amount of annual expenditure that is likely to accrue if their demands are complied with ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . A statement showing the demands, decisions taken by the Government and additional amount of annual expenditure likely to be incurred if all the demands are complied with, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—4523/70]

### Loss of life and Property in West Bengal due to Activities of Naxalites and Others

3981. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 514 on the 11th November, 1970 and state :

(a) the details of the extent of life and property lost due to the Naxalite activities since the imposition of the President's rule in West Bengal ;

(b) the number of Naxalites and others killed in Naxalites' encounters with the Police and Security personnel during this period and the details of arms seized indicating their brand ; and

(c) the number and particulars of the persons arrested/convicted in connection with the Naxalite and other activities involving breach of law and order in that State during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Detailed information is still awaited from the State Government.

**Protest against Indo-Afghan Trade Ageeement**

3982. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether he had received a representation from the Indo-Foreign Chamber of Commerce protesting against the present trade agreement with Afghanistan ond demanded its reconsideration as it is more favourable to Afghanistan than to India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : Yes, Sir. Trade between India and Afghanistan is regulated under Trade Arrangements entered into between the two countries from time to time. The last arrangement was concluded in July, 1968 and is valid up to July 31, 1971. The two sides will engage themselves in meaningful discussion on intended improvments in the existing system at a mutually convenient date as early as possible. They will also meanwhile, make every effort to persuade the trading communities of the two countries to desist from abusing the system to the disadvantage of producers and consumers of Indian and Afghan products.

**Scheduled Cas tes and Scl eduled Tribes among Governors**

3983. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of the present Governors who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : None of the present Governors belongs to any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe

**Raw Rubber purchased by S. T. C.**

3984. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of raw rubber purchased so fai by the State Trading Corporation in Kerala ;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation's entry into the rubber market had any impact on the prices of raw rubber ; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEVAK) : (a) With the entry of State Trading Corporation in rubber market in October, 1970, it has purchased 1020.1 tonnes of raw rubber upto 3rd December, 1970.

(b) Immediate impact on the entry of State Trading Corporation in the rubber market in that the minimum price of raw rubber as fixed by Governments is ensured for the growers.

(c) Before the entry of the State Trading Corporation in the rubber market, the

price of lot rubber comprising R. M. A. grades I to V was at Rs. 460/- per quintal, but rose to Rs. 490/- per quintal during the last week of November, 1970.

**British Group's Visit to India for importing India Machine tools into U.K.**

3985. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a group of British machine tool manufacturers recently visited India and held negotiations with some Indian firms to explore the possibility of making their brands of machine tools in India for being imported into the United Kingdom and for selling them in foreign markets ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; amd

(c) the result of the negotiations held ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEVAK) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A delegation consisting of 3 persons visited India recently. The Government are not aware of any proposal made by them for making their brands of machine tools in India for being imported into U. K. and for selling them into foreign markets. The delegation was attempting to identify units which can manufacture products to the British requirements and one of the delegates has concluded an arrangement with the STC for import of machine tool castings valued at about Rs. 23 lakhs.

**Clashes between C. R. P., The Military, West Bengal Police and Naxalites in West Bengal**

3986. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the uumber of clashes which the C. R. P., Military and the West Bengal Police had with the violent crowds and the Naxalites in West Bengal since the Lok Sabha met last ;

(b) the number of personnel of each force injured and killed, the number of Police personnel stabbed fatally and otherwise ;

(c) the number of firings to which they had to resort, the number of hooligans injured and/or killed as a result of lathi charges and/or firings and the number of persons arrested ;

(d) the quantum of arms and ammunition and explosive material for manufacturing bombs seized ; and

(e) the latest overall law and order situation in the State of West Bengal together with the latest steps taken to make the Police force more effective in maintaining law and order.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANNT) : (a) to (d). The required information is being obtained from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

(c) The State Government have taken firm steps to restore law and order. While there has been some decline in the number of other incident of lawlessness not connected with the activities of Naxalites and allied extremists, the activities of such extremists continue to cause concern.

The measures taken to make the State Police force more effective in maintaining law and order include provision of personal weapons where necessary, giving specialised training to the men, provision of adequate transport vehicles and wireless equipment. Besides this, State Government have been provided necessary assistance by the Central Government through additional police force, pooling of intelligence and miscellaneous equipment required for the better functioning of the police force.

**Solution of Telengana Problem**

3987. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum signed by about 250 Members of Parliment regarding

the solution of the Telengana problem was submitted to her on or about the 3rd September, 1970;

(b) if so, the nature and contents of the memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) . A memorandum has been received from 250 Members of Parliament suggesting the creation of a statutory executive mechanism, responsible to the Regional Committee, to be in charge of implementation and execution of the Committee's decisions. The matter is under examination.

**Development of Telengana Region**

3988. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in regard to the development of Telengana region on the basis of the Eight Point Plan announced by her in April, 1969;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the tarday progress in development of the region; and

(c) whether Government propose ta review the working of the Eight Point Plan and modify it to ensure speedier and better progress of the Telengana region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Last year the plan expenditure in Telengana was 95.8% of the plan outlay as against 92. 9% for the State as a whole. During the first Six months of the current financial year expenditure in Telengana has been of the order of 45.9% of the outlay as against 41% for the State as a whole. The State Government has also prepared a plan for accelerated development of Telengana during the remaining three years of the Fourth Plan and referred it to the Regional Committee.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Prime Minister holds periodic review meeting. It has not been found necessary to make any modifications in the working of the Eight Point Plan.

**Changes in Plan Targets**

3989. SHRI J. AHMED : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any changes in the Plan targets; and

(b) if so, the main changes made and reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Exclusion of Khasi Rajahs of Meghalaya in Presidential Order for derecognition of Former Rulers**

3990 . SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Presidential Order derecognising the former princes and terminating their purses and privileges has excluded the Khasi Rajahs of Meghalaya;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to increase their purses in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) . As they are not "Rulers" within the meaning of article

366(22) of the Constitution, there is no question of derecognising them.

(c) Does not arise.

**Schemes regarding Rural Electrification in Maharashtra**

3991. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes which have been included under two plan-head and non plan-head concerning rural electrification in Maharashtra for approval of the Centre; and

(b) the estimate of such schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWR PARSAD) : (a) and (b). From the Central Plan outlay, only the schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation are financed. 20 schemes at an estimated cost of about Rs. 13 crores have been sent by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for approval by the Rural Electrification Corporation. Of these, 7 schemes at an estimated cost of about Rs. 4.12 crores have already been sanctioned by the Corporation. The remaining 13 schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 8.4 crores are under the scrutiny of the Corporation. In addition the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 3.86 crores for the schemes of the pilot rural electric co-operative in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra. In the Fourth Five Year Plan outlay of the State Government, a provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made for rural electrification. No project has been received from the State Government for approval of the Central Government under State Plan outlay. Rural electrification schemes, the expenditure on which is not under the non-plan head of the State Governments/State Electricity Board are not sent to the Central Government for approval.

**Development of Chilka Lake**

3992. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he received a memorandum on the 6th October, 1970 from a delegation headed by a Member of Parliament about the integrated development of Chilka Lake ;

(b) if so, what are the specific demands contained in the said memorandum ; and

(c) what is the follow-up action proposed to be taken by his Ministry on that score and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main suggestions made in the memorandum are as follows :

1. Provision of road communications to the various islands of the Lake.
2. Organisation of launch service between various islands.
3. Construction of ring bunds around the islands.
4. Provision of electricity to the islands.
5. Provision of irrigation facilities for the area.
6. Opening of the mouth of the Chilka Lake by dredging.

(c) As the irrigation, road etc. schemes are to be framed and executed by the State Government, the contents of the memorandum have been brought to the notice of the Government of Orissa.

However, in regard to the dredging of the Chika Lake, the Government of India have set up a Technical Committee to examine the problem of deterioration of the outlet channel of Chika Lake to the sea and suggest measures for developing and maintaining a channel from the Lake to the sea indicating the estimated cost and benefits accruing from such measures.

**बोटानिकल गार्डन, लखनऊ पर सन्तापन समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर विचार**

3993. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री 5 अगस्त, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1430 के उत्तर के संबन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बोटानिकल गार्डन्स, लखनऊ के बारे में सन्तापन समिति के विचाराधीन प्रतिवेदन पर निर्णय कर लिया गया है।

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द पन्त)** : मामला अभी विचाराधीन है।

**Exclusion of representatives from West Bengal from Brahmaputra Flood Control Board**

3994. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether representatives of the West Bengal Government have been excluded from the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board ;

(b) whether West Bengal has suffered terribly from the ravages of the two turbulent tributaries of the Brahmaputra—the Teesta and the Torsa, and is likely to suffer in future ; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the demand of West Bengal Government for inclusion of its representatives in the Flood Conrol Board of Brahamaputra ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (c). The Brahmaputra Flood Control Board as constituted, is for facilitating prompt and effective action in the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive and coordinated plan for flood control in the Brahmaputra valley in Assam. A representation for the inclusion of a representaive of the Government of West Bengal in this Board was received. Since the activities of the Board are confined to the flood control schemes in the Brahmaputra valley in Assam which are to from part of the Assam State Plan, the inclusion of a representative from West Bengal in the Board was not considered necessary.

(b) The rivers Teesta and Torsa which are tributaries of Brahamputra cause damage during floods in the North Bengal Region. Some flood control measures have already been executed on these rivers and futher works are being planned to mitigate the distress.

**Judgment of District and Sessions Judge Midnapur (West Bengal) Re. Murdering or Conspiracy to Murder Inmates of Anand Marg Ashram**

3995. SHRI SHASI RANJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Disctrict and Sessions Judge, Midnapur (West Bengal) in his judgment dated the 28th September, 1970 has held some high Government officials guilty of murder or conspiracy to murder five inmates of the Anand Marg Ashram in the District of Purulia on the 5th March, 1967 ; and

(b) if so, the action Government are taking against the Officers who have been named directly in the judgment and also against those whose names have been impliedly mentioned in the judgment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The officer convicted and sentenced to imprisonment is reported to have preferred an appeal in the High Court Calcutta against the judgment of the District and Session Judge Midnapore and the appeal is *subjudice*.

**Installation of Thermal Power Station near Muzaffarpur**

3996. SHRI T. RAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the formulation of the scheme for installation of a new thermal power station near about Muzaffar pur ; and

(b) whether his Ministry has been given any definite commitment by the Railways that the broad-gauge Railway siding facilities for the transportation of coal would be made available at Muzaffarpur earlier than a Motipur and, if so, the approximate date by which such facilities would be available ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Detailed investigations are in progress for the installation of a thermal power project nearabout Muzaffarpur.

(b) No, Sir. A decision as to whether Muzaffarpur would have broad-gauge facilities earlier than Motipur would be taken after the conclusion of the engineering and traffic surveys which are in progress.

**Stoppage of Power Supply from Jaldhaka Hydel Power Station**

3997. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether power supply from the Jaldhaka Hydel Power Station the main source of power for North Bengal stopped in last June ;

(b) whether this was the result of rush of muddy water into the duet leading to Power House ;

(c) whether the supply has remained suspended since then ;

(d) whether mud content of the water of the Juldhaka has gone up still further during the rains in September ;

(e) whether the river defying the Coffer Dam under construction has veered again towards Bhutan ; and

(f) when power supply will be resumed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (e). Yes.

(f) Power supply has been resumed from Jaldhaka Hydel Power Station from 12th November, 1970.

**Lands Submerged with Rain Water due to negligence of Irrigation Department of West Bengal**

3998. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of IRRGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to negligence of the Irrigation Department of West Bengal a vast track of land both rural and urban were submerged with rain water in West Bengal and made thousands of people homeless ;

(b) whether Government have any plan in the near future so that the people may not become the victim of rain ; and

(c) if so, the steps propose to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal have reported that about 14.76 lakh hectares of area, involving a population of about 80 lakhs, were affected in different districts of West Bengal on account of heavy and unprecedented rainfall during the first two weeks of September, 1970, and not due to negligence of the Irrigation Department of West Bengal. The State Irrigation Department are taking all possible measures for maintenance of drainage channels and improvement of drainage in the low areas. The State Government have also proposals for implementation of several floodcontrol

measures for mitigating flood problems and drainage difficulties in the affected areas. Important schemes for improvement of drainage which are under execution are Sealdahgong Basin, Nowi Basin, Churial Basin, Kristapur-Bhangur-Katakhl, Tolly's Nallah and Kaliaghye.

**Overcrowding in Prisons**

3999. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the prisons in India are over-crowded with prisoners ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that over-crowding in prisons creates difficulties in the task of reforming the prisoners ; and

(c) whether the State Governments would be advised to build more and better prisons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Government are aware that almost all over India overcrowding of prisons has become a general problem. The State Governments are advised from time to time on various aspects of prison reforms including provision of adequate accommodation for prisoners.

**Diversion of tail race Water of Pandiyan Purnam Puzha River in Coimbatore District**

4000. SHRI K. RAMANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government are taking steps to divert the tail race water of the Pandiyan-Purnam-Puzha river, in Nilgiri Hill, for irrigation in Coimbatore District ;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken already ; and

(c) how much water will be available from this for irrigation in Coimbatore District ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Government of Tamil Nadu have intimated that a proposal "Pandiyan-Moyar Hydro Electric Project", for diversion of tail race flows of the West flowing Pandiyan and Purnampuzha to Moyar valley and ultimate utilisation for irrigation in Coimbatore District, after the generation of power, has been taken up by them with the Gavernment of Kerala.

**Investigation into utilisation of Tail Race Waters of Kundha Hydel Storage**

4001. SHRI K. RAMANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have given up the investigation work in connection with the utilisation of the tail race waters of the Kundha Hydel Storage for irrigation in Coimbatore District ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) if not, why there has been such a long delay in completing the investigation ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to hasten the process ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu have reported that the proposal to utilise a small part of the tail race waters of Kundah Project below Pillur Dam, to irrigate lands in Avabashi Taluk, was carefully examined by them. It has been decided by them to defer the scheme for the present as the total availability of water in Bhavani basin is not adequate even to meet the requirements of the existing Lower Bhavani Project.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

**Father suspects foul play in his married daughter's death**

4002. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 14th October, 1970 "Father suspects foul play in his married girl's death", wherein the father of Shrimati Sneh Nayyar who died due to a stove burst has charged the Station House Officer of the Krishanagar Police Station, Lucknow, with having refused to record his (the girl's father) statement and has asked Government to entrust the case to the Central Bureau of Investigation ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by the State Government, all the facts and evidence that were brought out during investigation by the district police pointed to the conclusion that the death of the girl was accidental; however, the State Government have now entrusted the case to the State CID for further inquiry.

**Conference of States' Ministers for Irrigation and Power**

4003. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of the Ministers of States for Irrigation and Power was held on the 20th September, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Conference of the State Ministers of Irrigation and Power was held at Ootacamund on the 24th and 25th September, 1970.

(b) A statement showing the subjects discussed and the recommendations made by the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4524/70].

**एक करोड़ भारतीय नागरिकों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित ज्ञापन का भारतीय जनसंघ द्वारा पेश करना**

4004. **श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रपति को भारतीय जनसंघ की ओर से एक करोड़ भारतीयों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित ज्ञापन मिला है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या-क्या मुख्य मांगें की गई हैं तथा इस सम्बंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :** (क) राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय को भारतीय जनसंघ की ओर से प्रस्तुत किया गया एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें दो कागजों पर हस्ताक्षर थे।

(ख) ज्ञापन में रोजगार पाने के अधिकार को मूलभूत अधिकार के रूप में मानने, अणुबम बनाने, मताधिकार आयु में कमी करने, पड़त भूमि को भूमिहीनों में वितरित करने तथा छोटे भूमिधारियों को बिना ब्याज के कर्ज देने की मांग की गई है। इन विषयों के बारे में सरकार की नीति इस सदन में पृथक से बताई जा चुकी है।

**Progress of Pong Dam and Beas-Sutlej Link Scheme**

4005. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made towards the completion of Pong Dam and the Beas-Sutlej Link Scheme so far and how much work remains to be done ;

(b) the original target date for its completion and what is the revived date ; and

(c) the reasons for the inordinate delay in completing this Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Two statements showing the progress of work of Unit-I of the Beas Sutlej Link Project and Unit-II of the Beas Dam at Pong are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4525/70].

(b)

| | Target date for completion | |
|---|---|---|
| | Original | Revised |
| Unit I | | |
| (i) Diversion of water into Sutlej | 3/71 | 12/73 |
| (ii) Commissioning of 1st Unit | 3/72 | 3/74 |
| Unit II Completion of Pong Dom | 6/72 | 6/73 |

(c) Late availability of foreign exchange for purchase of construction equipment on account of late signing of the Loan Agreements with International Development Association and with Agency for International Development on June 1966 as also insufficient budgetary allotments due to financial constraint. In the case of Beas-Sutlej Link Project the delay is also due to unexpected poor strata of rock encountered in Sundernagar Sutlej Tunnel between Pong and Harabagh.

**Demand for a Development Board for North Bihar**

4006. SHRI K. N. TIWARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether leaders of all the political parties of North Bihar have demanded a Development Board for North Bihar some time ago and have submitted a representation to the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Leaders of some political parties have demand that a North Bihar Development Board be set up.

(b) Regional development is the responsibility of the State Government and the State Government has been advised to give special attention to the backward areas and for the formulation of integrated plans for the accelerated development of such areas. The State Government have stated that the setting up of a North Bihar Development Board is still under their consideration.

**Sluice gate-cum-bridge near Muraitha, Bihar**

4007. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether level of the flow of water Hathia in river Khiror in Darbangha district of Bihar has been measured with a view to decide the utility of constructing Sluicegate-cum-bridge between villages Hariharpur-Kaligoan and near Muraitha ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and Government's decision thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The State Government have reported that gauges and discharges have been observed this year in the river Khiroi near villages Hariherpur, Kaligaon and Muraitha with a view to formulate a

scheme for cross regulators. As it was not considered safe to formulate the scheme on the basis of observations for one year, the State Government have proposed to continue the gauge and discharge observations for another 2 years before a decision is taken in the matter.

**Construction of Dam on Borak Rivor**

4008. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given up the idea of constructing a Dam on the Borak river for purposes of flood control etc. ; and

(b) if not, whether they propose to go ahead with the envisaged Borak project on an alternative site in view of Manipur's objection to the original site found suitable ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) As the construction of the Dam at the proposed site at Naraindhar, might submerge valuable agricultural land and also necessitate large scale displacement of people, the Government of Manipur had suggested that the dam should be shifted further upstream. No specific sites have been proposed as yet by Governments of Manipur or Assam. Investigations, with a view to locating the most appropriate site, avoiding submersion to the maximum extent possible, are in progress.

**अमृतसर स्टेशन पर पाकिस्तानी जासूस की गिरफ्तारी**

4009. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 14 अक्तूबर, 1970 को प्रसारित एक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि एक पाकिस्तानी जासूस, नसीब मुहम्मद को जासूसी करने के अपराध में अमृतसर रेलवे स्टेशन पर गिरफ्तार कर किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या नसीब मुहम्मद ने, जिसने अपना नाम हरीश चन्द्र रखा हुआ था, बताया कि उसका संबन्ध पाकिस्तान के लिए जासूसी करने वाले एक गिरोह से था ;

(ग) क्या नसीब मुहम्मद ने यह स्वीकार किया कि उसका मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत की प्रतिरक्षा के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र करना था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई और ऐसे पाकिस्तानी जासूसों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने फर्जी हिन्दू नाम रखकर देश को धोखा दिया ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा)**: (क) से (घ)· सरकार को किसी ऐसे प्रसारण के सम्बन्ध में सूचना नहीं है। पंजाब सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि अमृतसर में 19 सितम्बर, 1970 को एक पाकिस्तानी गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उसके विरुद्ध एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है जिसकी जांच की जा रही है। अतः इस स्तर पर तत्सम्बन्धी आगे का ब्यौरा प्रकट करना उचित नहीं होगा।

पाकिस्तानी जासूसों द्वारा नकली नाम अपनाने सम्बन्धी सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

**Rise in Prices of Cotton Thread**

4010. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the prices of various types of cotton-threads used by the powerloom weavers have gone up since 1969-70 ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Govern-

ment to reduce there price with a view to helping those weavers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Powerloom weavers mainly consume yarn in cones and sized beams. There is an increase in prices of lower counts and increase in prices of higher counts.

(b) The increase in prices of lower counts is due to the rise in cotton prices and wages. It is also attributed to the supply and demand posittion. It present there is no control on prices of cotton yarn.

**Raising of Compensation Amount of Beas Project Oustees**

4011. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government have sought the good offices of the Centre to ask the Himachal Pradesh Government not to raise the compensation amount of the Beas projcet oustees ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Minister of Irrigation and Power as also the Union Finance Minister had discussed the matter with the Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh but no reduction in the compensation to be paid had been agreed to by him.

**सरकारी सेवाओं में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की प्रतिशतता**

4012. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों से भी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए सुरक्षित पदों में आवश्यक वृद्धि करने के लिए कहा गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा करने वाले राज्यों तथा उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अभी तक इस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है; और

(ग) इसके प्रति केंद्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी)** : (क) से (ग). 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार देश की कुल जनसंख्या में इन सम्प्रदायों के अनुपात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए भारत सरकार के अन्तर्गत सेवाओं में आरक्षण के प्रतिशतों को 25 मार्च, 1970 से पुनरीक्षित किया गया है। ये आरक्षण राज्यों की सेवाओं में लागू नहीं होंगे, तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आरक्षण के इन प्रतिशतों को अपनाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि उक्त प्रतिशत की संख्या विभिन्न राज्यों में इन सम्प्रदायों की जनसंख्या राज्यों की कुल संख्या के अनुपात के अनुरूप नहीं होगी। तथापि, सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आरक्षण के प्रतिशतों में वृद्धि करने सम्बन्धी सरकारी संकल्प की प्रतिलिपि राज्यों सरकारों को भेजी गई थी। अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आरक्षण का सम्बन्ध संविधानके अनुच्छेद 16 (4) तथा 12 के साथ पठित अनुच्छेद 335 के अन्तर्गत संबन्धित राज्य सरकारों का विषय है। अतः इन संप्रदायों के लिए आरक्षण उपलब्ध कराने में भारत सरकार द्वारा अपनाये गये सिद्धान्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस विषय में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करना राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर है।

**Expenditure on Siul Project (Himachal Pradesh)**

4013. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of IRRI-

GATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred so far on the construction of Siul Project (Himachal Pradesh), wages and staff quarters ; and

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred till December, 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The expenditure incurred so far on the construction of Siul Porject is Rs.75.08 lakhs. This includes the expenditure of Rs. 13,745 on wages of regular establishment and Rs. 1,50,000 on staff quarters.

(b) The expenditure likely to be incurred till December, 1970 is estimated to be Rs. 128.08 lakhs.

**Completion of various Projects under Construction in States**

4014. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of projects have been held up in various States and that their completion is likely to be delayed considerably ;

(b) if so, the number of the projects and the names of the States in which these projects have been held up ; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) .

*Irrigation* :

63 major schemes are continuing in the Fourth Plan. At the time of their sanction, these were estimated to cost Rs. 1381 crores. The State Governments have reported that they are now likely to cost Rs. 2484 crores. The cost of the projects as originally estimated and the cost as assessed now is indicated in the statement laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Liberary. See* No. LT-4526/70]. The main reaeson for the rise in the cost has been lack of adequate resources to construct the projects at the optimum rate of construction which is technogically fesible, leading to a long period of construction during which costs of labour and material have risen.

The outlay on the projects up to the end of 1968-69 was Rs. 1078 crores, leaving a spillover of Rs. 1406 crores. Against this, the Fourth Plan provision for major schemes is only Rs. 668 crores.

In the Fourth plan, priority has therefore been given to providing the maximum possible allocations for completing the continuing schemes on which appreciable progress has already been made.

*Power* :

The work on some of the power geneiation Projects has been behind schedule owing to various reasons like delay in civil works, delays due to difficult site conditions, labour troubles and delay in delivery of power turbogenerating equipment. A statement indicating the works on some of the lower generation projects is laid on the Table of the Houm. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4526/70]

The matter is being pursued coustantly with the project authorities and the manufacturers. Special reviews of the projects are being undertaken and efforts made to remove the bottlenecks.

**Foreign exchange with Chairman and Director of New Central Jute Mills, Calcutta**

4015. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the New Central Jute Mills, Calcutta and its Chairman and Director (Shri Ashoka Prashad Jain and Aloka Prashad Jain) have piled up foreign exchange worth about Rs. 2½ crores without the

knowledge of the Reserve Bank of India ; and

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Certain transactions which appear to involve contravention of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and have allegedly been entered into by or on behalf of Messrs New Central Jute Mills, Calcutta, have come to notice. Necessary adjudications proceedings have been initiated in this connection against the Company, its Directors and Secretaries, and the matter is now pending adjudication. A firm ideaof the amount, if any, involved could be had only on completion of adjudication proceedings.

**Creation of Jharkhand State**

4016. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Chhotanagpur Plateau and its contiguous areas by agreeing to create a separate Jharkhand State ; and

(b) if so, the action Government intend to take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The question whether Jharkhand should be a separate State or should form part of Bihar was considered by the States Reorganisation Commission in 1955 and the Commission came to the conclusion that there was no justification for the creation of a separate Jharkhand State. The Government of India agreed with this recommendation of the Commission. There is no intention to reopen this issue.

**Merger of Purlia with Bihar**

4017. SHRI N. E. HORO : will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the District of Purlia is one the most backward areas of West Bengal ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the people of this District are urging for the return of this area to Bihar ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take action in that direction without delay ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) This district has been indentified by the State Government as a backward district and various measures have been initiated for for the development of the district. For instance, it has been selected for the programme of development of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers during the current plan and for taking up Rural Works to the extent of Rs. 2 crores in three years. It has also been selected as an industrially backward district and as such industries to be set up in the district will be getting certain financial concessions from financial institutions. The Central Government will also give subsidy to the extent of 10% for approved industrial projects to be set up in the district.

(b) Government are not aware of any such demand.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

**Indian Delegation's to visit to U. K. to promote exports of Indian Machine Tools**

4018. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of the Indian machine tool industry headed by the Presi-

dent of the Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers Association recently visited the U. K. with a view to exploring scope for increasing exports of Indian machine tool to that country ;

(b) if so, the achievements of the delegation ;

(c) whether the delegation also explored the possibilities of opening a Central-show room in the United Kingdom to display and demonstrate Indian machine tools ; and

(d) if so, with what result ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOUDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. The team comprising 7 executives from Machine Tool Industry headed by Chairman Development Council for Machine Tools visited U. K. and other countries.

(b) The team on their return have broadly indicated that "business worth $ 500,000 has been secured with good prospects for continuing sales in the future."

(c) and (d). The report of the delegation is under preparation and the suggestion, if made, will be examined on its merits.

**Money spent by rural Electrification Corporation**

4019. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how much of money has been spent by the Rural Electrification Corporation and the States to which the money has been given ;

(b) how many such Schemes have been sanctioned for Orissa and how many are pending and the amount involved in each scheme ; and

(c) whether districts of Balasor and Mayurbhanj in Orissa have been included in Electrification Scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Rural Electrification schemes relating to all the State Electricity Boards in the country have been sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation for implementation. The State Electricity Boards have been asked to complete formalities in respect of signing of necessary agreements, obtaining the guarantees from the State Governments etc. so that necessary funds could be disbursed by the Corporation according to the phased programme of work. So far the Electricity Boards of Haryana, Mysore, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have completed the necessary formalities and an amount of Rs. 583 lakhs has been disbursed to these State Electricity Boards.

(b) The requisite information is given below :

*Schemes Sanctioned*

Two projects in Bolangir district at an estimated cost of Rs. 37.48 lakhs, and Rs. 54.83 lakhs respectively.

Three projects in Dhenkanal District at an estimated cost of Rs. 46.91 lakhs, Rs. 18.21 lakhs and Rs. 28.42 lakhs respectively.

One project in Cuttack District at an estimated cost of Rs. 31.49 lakhs.

Total estimated cost of 5 sanctioned schemes ... Rs. 217.34 lakhs.

*Schemes Pending*

One scheme in Kalahandi District on an estimated cost of Rs. 15.83 lakhs is under the scrutiny of the Rural Electrification Corporation.

(c) The Rural Electrification Schemes relating to Balasor and Mayurbhanj are under preparation by the Orissa authorities.

**Arrests made in Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly and 24 Parganas**

4020. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of arrests made in Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly and 24 parganas since 23rd November, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND

MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

**Grant of a Licence to English Electric Company of India Ltd., Madras to manufacture electronic equipments**

4021. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the English Electric Company of India Ltd., Madras has sought for a licence to manufacture electronic equipments ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

**Riots in Calcutta**

4022. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that riots occurred in Calcutta on the 22nd October, 1970 and resulted in police firing due to the spread of the news about the death of two Naxalites in custody ; and

(b) if so, whether the matter has since been investigated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained.

**Rayon Silk Factory, Kagaz Nagar (Andhra Pradesh)**

4023. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received a memorandum regarding the functioning of the Rayon Silk Factory at Kagas Nagar, District Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh);

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOUDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The Prime Minister has received a memorandum from Shri Abdul Rasool, oilman in the Spinning Department of this factory, containing grievances about low wages, insecurity of service, discriminatory treatment etc. and demanding setting up of a separate wage Board to look into these matters.

Ministry of Labour and Employment, who are concerned with this matter are ascertaining the position from the State Government.

**Proposal to draft Class III and Class IV State Employees to Central Government Offices**

4025. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to draft Class III and Class IV employees of the State Governments to the Central Government offices on deputation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Proposals regarding Hydel and Irrigation Projects in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra pending for clearance**

4026. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals regarding the Hydel and Irrigation Projects received from Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra States since 1967-68 to date pending for clearance, Project-wise, with estimates ; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in clearance and the details thereof, Project-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4527/70].

**Criteria for promotions to Grade I Posts in Delhi Administration**

4027. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria being adopted for departmental promotions to Grade I posts from Grade II posts in the Delhi Administration ; and

(b) the proportional division of such posts amongst Assistants/Head Clerks/Stenographers/Stenography Instructors working in the pay scale of Rs. 210-425 for being considered for promotions to Grade I posts in the Delhi Administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Delhi Administration has informed that all posts in Grade I (Ministerial) are filled up by promotion of Grade II(M) and Stenographers in the scale of Rs. 210-530 and 210-425 having 5 years service in the grade on the basis of merit-cum-seniority. Seventy Five Per cent posts of Grade-I (Executive) officers are filled by promotion of Grade-II (Executive) officers having 5 years service in the grade on the basis of merit-cum-seniority.

(b) The vacancies in Grade-I (Ministerial) are filled from amongst eligible Assistants and Head Clerks Grade II (Ministerial) and Stenographers in the respective grades in proportion to their respective strength.

**Promotion to Grade I Posts in Delhi Administration**

4028. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be please to state :

(a) whether recently certain departmental promotions have been made to Grade I posts in the Delhi Administration ;

(b) if so, the total number of promotions made to Grade I posts ;

(c) the names of all such promoted officials of Grade I with their dates of appointments in each case ;

(d) the dates from which they were declared confirmed or permanent in Grade II posts in the Delhi Administration ;

(e) whether Stenography Instructors/Stenographers in the pay scale of Rs 210-425 were considered for such promotions ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to information supplied by Delhi Administration fifteen persons have been promoted to

grade I (Ministerial). No promotions have been made to Grade I (Executive).

(c) and (d).

| | Name of the official | Date of promotion to Grade I (Ministerial) | Date from which declared permanent in Grade II |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Shri M. L. Taneja | 11.9.70 | 31.7.61 |
| 2. | Shri Ram Saran | 11.9.70 | 1.1.62 |
| 3. | Shri O. P. Gupta | 14.9.70 | 1.1.62 |
| 4. | Shri Rura Singh | 16.10.70 | 25.4.62 |
| 5. | Shrimati Urmila Bargotra | 10.9.70 | 13.7.62 |
| 6. | Shrimati Surinder Sabharwal | 10.9.70 | 13.7.62 |
| 7. | Shri Brij Behari Lal | 11.9.70 | 1.3.63 |
| 8. | Shri D. N. Arora | (Proforma promotion) | 2.7.63 |
| 9. | Shri Gurdayal Singh | 10.9.70 | 12.9.63 |
| 10. | Shri Lal Chand Sharma | 11.9.70 | 8.8.65 |
| 11. | Shri B. S. Gaur | 14.9.70 | 21.12.65 |
| 12. | Shri Wir Singh | 11.9.70 | 12.1.66 |
| 13. | Shri R. G. Kohli | 28.9.70 | 12.1.66 |
| 14. | Shri G. S. Midha | 30.9.70 | 1.3.66 |
| 15. | Shri B. R. Sharma | (Yet not assumed charge) | 10.3.66 |

(e) No. Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**1203 hrs.**

## REPRIMAND TO SHRI S. C. MUKHERJEE, FORMERLY DEPUTY IRON AND STEEL CONTROLLER

MR. SPEAKER : Now I will request hon. Members to be a little cool and calm. Will you take half a minute to cool down ? Hon. Members. We will now take up the item regarding the reprimand to Shri S. C. Mukherjee, who, in pursuance of the decision taken by the House on the 2nd December, 1970, has been summoned by me to appear at the Bar of this House, to-day, to receive the reprimand.

I need hardly remind the House that when Shri S. C. Mukherjee is being reprimanded, there should be silence, so that the dignity and authority of the House is maintained and the significance of the reprimand and the solemnity of it is emphasized.

Watch and Ward Officer.

WATCH AND WARD OFFICER : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Is Shri S. C. Mukherjee in attendance ?

WATCH AND WARD OFFICER : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Bring him in.

*(Shri S. C. Mukherjee was then brought in and he stood at the Bar of the House.)*

MR. SPEAKER : S. C. Mukherjee — this House having considered the Twelfth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 24th November, 1970, has adjudged you guilty on committing contempt of the House for having deliberately misrepresented facts and given false evidence before the Committee on Public Accounts. The House resolved on the 2nd December, 1970, that you be summoned before the Bar of House and be reprimanded this. Accordingly, in the name of the House, I reprimand you for having committed contempt of this House.

I now direct you to with draw.

*(Shri S. C. Mukherjee then withdrew)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now the matter will be closed.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : May I know whether the fact that he was reprimanded will be entered in the Service Register of the officer or not ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : That should be registered.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : We will do it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Next item—Call Attention.

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12.07 hrs.

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### REPORTED STRIKE BY JUTE WORKERS IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

> "The reported strike by Jute workers in West Bengal."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I regret to say that the workers in the jute mills in West Bengal have gone on a strike from the 7th December, 1970. As this House is aware, the Industry employs more than 2,25,000 workers and it is one of our major foreign exchange earners, The strike has been sponsored jointly be trade unions affiliated to various Central Organisations. The strike notice contains a number of demands but the principal issues relate to the payment of bonus, introduction of a gratuity scheme and payment of maintenance allowance to Badli workers when they are not given work.

Efforts were made by the officers of the State Labour Department and the Principal Adviser to the Governor of West Bengal to bring the parties together and to evolve a mutually acceptable solution so that there was no work stoppage. Unfortunately, these efforts did not succeed. In responce to the suggestions made by the parties. I requested them to come to Delhi so that some agreement might be evolved and the strike averted. Discussion for this purpose were held in Delhi on the 4th and 5th December, 1970. The representatives of Indian Jute Mills Association and workers unions participated in these discussions. There was a free and frank exchange of views. Differences were narrowed down to some extent. I am, however, sorry to say that a final agreement acceptable to both parties could not be reached.

The Minister of Foreign Trade also held discussions with both the parties yesterday but no agreement could be reached.

I sincerely believe the parties are fully conscious of the hardships and hazards that a strike in this major industry involves. I hope that they would strive to come to an agreeement even at this stage.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, I find it rather strange—perhaps, I should say, slightly amusing—that a spokesman of a Government professing concern for the deprived section which is the overwhelming proportion of our population, appears to blame the workers rather than the employers for a strike which is due entirly to the rapacions profit lust and obstinacy of big money operating in the Indian Jute Mills Association. The Minister must know the magnificence of the unusually united strike of nearly 2, 50,000 people not only from West Bengal, but from Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, U. P. and so many other States. They were all united as far as the strike was concerned. In August, 1969, they compelled the employers to agree to a settlement. But the employers' calculated recalcitrance has prevented proper implementation of settlement and that is why as late as 27th October, 1970, the Government had

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

to appoint a wage revision committee. Taking advantage of the United Front Government not playing fair, and with the unconcealed connivance—and I charge the Government in regard to it—of President's rule officials who are hand in glove with the IJMA tycoons, the employers have increased the workload, reduced the earnings of piece-rate workers and refused to accede to the demand for 8 per cent bonus.

The hon. Minister has also said something about the badli workers. He should know that for years together, for decades together, these badli workers get nothing at all, nothing in the shape of a very modest maintenance allowance when they are just thrown off to the scrap-heap.

In these circumstances, when the country is losing Rs. 1 crore a day, two-thirds of it in export earnings for India, I would like to know in view of the fact that the jute industry is enjoying, specially in 1969-70, abnormally profitable conditions, what it is that prevents Government which has just sanctioned a sum of Rs. 48 crores as loans to the industry for modernisation — it is not a joke that Rs. 48 crores is being handed on a silver platter to these jute barons—from insisting that the millowners must meet the very reasonable demands of the workers.

May I also know what special steps are being taken particularly in regard to the badli workers who come from Bihar or UP or Andhra Pradesh and are thrown off to the scrap-heap from time to time ?

I would also like to know thirdly, now that both the Labour Minister and the Foreign Trade Minister have failed to bring about a settlement, what the next step which is being contemplated is. I am rather astonished that the Prime Minister was here till a few minutes ago, and she popped away for God knows what reason. Here is an industry which affects the whole country, and it is really a national-scale problem, and she goes away. Her Minister of Labour and her Minister of Foreign Trade have failed. Now that they have failed, what next steps are in contemplation ? Is the Government in a position to say that they will not listen to the demands of the employers who insist as a pre-condition to giving the workers any kind of concession, further relief in the shape of excise and export duties being changed in their favour ?

I would also like to know whether in view of this kind of happening taking place from time to time, and jeopardising our economic interest, Government would seriously consider the question of nationalisation. I would not like it, if the hon. Minister says that it is beyond his ken or that is beyond his jurisdiction. They are part of the same Government, and the Prime Minister should have been here. It was very unseemly on her part to have left the House just when a question relative to the economic condition not only of West Bengal but of the entire country was coming up, a question which goes to the very root of our national economic interests. I would like the hon. Minister to answer. He may say that he does not share Cabinet responsibility. But there are some Cabinet Ministers lolling about in this place at the present moment, and I would like to have an answer to my questions.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I would reply first to the first question, and say that we have never blamed the workers for the failure of the talks or otherwise. What we have done is that when the parties failed among themselves at the State level, then they were called at Delhi under the law of the land. and myself and my colleague tried to bring about an agreement between them but we could not succeed...

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : He regrets that the workers are on strike, but he has not a word of regret about the recalcitrant attitude of the employers for months and months together.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : When I say we regret, that regret is for the strike in which both the employers and the emplopees are involved. It is very simple. I did not say regret for the workers. The regret is for the strike, because it harms the jute industry in this country, which is a foreign-exchange earner.

That is the meaning of the term. My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee may say that my English is wrong. But that was what I meant. So, I would say that we never blamed the workers. It was in August, on the 8th or 9th of August that the strike was started ; on 4th August, 1969, thatagreement was reached.

It is true we had hoped that it woutd be possible for the parties as per the agreement to come to some agreement about the composition, terms of reference and time-limit agreed upon by both parties in regard to a wage machinery to which it could be referred. But it could not be done. It is rather a long delay of 16 months ; it should have been done earlier.

As regards what the hon. member said about the employers taking advantage of the ULF Government going out of the picture, I would humbly remind him that the ULF Government was in office for some months after this agreement was singed. So it could have been possible for them to see that this was referred to a wage machinery. But it could not be done by them also.

About *badli* workers, it was decided in the last agreement of Aug. 1969 that a reference would be made to the wage machinery where the complement of permanent staff would also be considered. I find a reference has been made. But in the meeting, the workers' representatives raised the point that after that there might be persons who would still continue to be *badli*. Therefore, I tried to find out if this could also be referred to the wage machinery with the priority that a report on this should come first. Therefore, on *badli* we have taken this stand.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : In the meantime, they continue to starve :

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : On the question of nationalisation, it is a very wider issue not to be considered in the context of the present situation. What we are trying is that the two parties should be brought together on some agreement, and this should be possible. After all, nationalisation is not the panacea for everything. I cannot say authoritatively what actually should be the position concerning nationalisation of this industry, after considering the balance sheets, the economy and all that. What I say is that we in Government are trying to see that the parties should be thought to some agreement. That shall continue to be our endeavour in future too.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The jute growers and the jute industry workers have earned tonnes of wealth for the capitalists. Shri C. L. Bajoria, a jute magnate, very recently confessed that it had never been so good after the Korean war—it was really a boom. It is a disgrace for the country and for all of us if we see how a jute mill worker lives. He lives in a very sub-human condition. At the moment his total earning, taking into account the rise in the cost of living during the last 8 months under socialist rule of 40 per cent, is no more than Rs. 170 per month. Since the historic strike of Aug. 1969, excepting certain petty interim relief, nothing has been done to settle the long-standing issues. Even during the 16 months, the promised wage committee had not been set up. Certainly Government owe an explanation in this regard.

The 4 per cent bonus is obligatory. Last year, Rs. 30 was given as a plus worked out at that time at 2 per cent. This year if you calculate at 2 per cent, it comes to Rs. 50. Even that the owners are not willing to give. As we all agree, there is a terriffic rise in the cost of living.

The workers have an 8-point demand : gratuity, minimum annual bonus of 8 per cent, reopening of closed mills, removal of grievances in the operation of the ESI scheme, adequate maintenance allowance for *badli* workers for the period of 'no work', house allowance, increase of leave and holidays, payment of wages for the strike period of August 1969 and ST leave.

Acceptance in principle of gratuity by Government and employers means no concession at all. It should be related to the total earning. About *badli* workers, they are getting rid of them every year at the rate of 15,000 heads. We wanted for them a survival allowance of Re. 1 per head per

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

day. I know that the average Indian gets no more than 36 paise per day to live in this country after 23 years of Congress rule. The employers are not willing to give even the retention allowance of one rupee per badli worker. I will tell you how the employers have made the whole situation complicated. The Government are playing into the hands of the employers, particularly this IJMA president, Shri R. P. Goenka, who is very close to the ruling party, we know his relations. and also Shri Wahid, one of the executives of the IJMA. On Saturday the the Labour Minister had held a conference. What happened was that on Monday those trade union leaders had to be summoned for a conference again ? Is it because the employers had pressurised the Government and told them that their interests had not been looked after and that the labour leaders should be called again ? They could have easily continued the meeting with the Labour Minister and the Minister of Foreign Trade both being present. It shows how utterly callous and inefficient the Government is, and that they are completely in the hands of the employers. What do they propose to do immediately to meet the very legitimate minimum demands of the workers that have been enumerated just now ? If the employers do not agree, what measures do they want to take to enforce it on them ?

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Take over the jute mills.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : To say that the agreement of 8th and 9th August, 1969, is just tinkering with the problem is not correct. The agreement was no mean achievement for the workers because they got a bonus plus Rs. 30 *ad hoc* increase plus another Rs. 30 as also the understanding that the matters left out would be referred to a wage negotiating committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You will judge for yourself. The workers are starving for 16 months.

MR. SPEAKER : If you exercise some patience, I will be so grateful.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : For 16 months we have been patient.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : In the the agreement of 8th and 9th August, 1969 it was said that the wage structure of the industry would be be referred to a suitable machinery to be set up with such composition, terms of reference and time limit as may be agreed upon by both the parties. So, we do not come into the picture in this. When the two parties agreed about the composition, terms of reference etc , it was referred, and unfortunately for 16 months they could not come to an agreement. Therefore, this time was taken.

It is true that there are eight demands, but in our talks previously and yesterday, they concentrated, on three main demands, viz., gratuity which was accepted in principle, bonus for last year at 4 per cent plus an *ad hoc* amount of Rs/- 50 and maintenance allowance for *badli* workers. I would strongly deny his allegation, rather I need not deny it, because that is how the hon. Member speaks in the House, that the Government plays into the hands of the employers. I may submit that I do not know the employers individually. Government deal with them as an industry and as employers, and we discuss the demands around the table on merits. Therefore, please do not say that the Government plays into the hands of the employers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You are playing.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : This is a very strange question why the labour leaders were called again yesterday after discussing with them on Saturday. If we called them for discussions, what is wrong about it. Prof. Mukerjee asked what we were doing. I am surprised that when we do not act, they say we are not acting, and when we act they ask why we are acting.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Why did you not continue on Saturday ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I think it was a good thing they were called again. If necessary, we shall call them again and

again. Under the law of the land we are working ; we are trying to bring the parties together and try to find a solution.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : There are two or three clarifications, that I want to ask for. About the grant of gratuity, we are in full sympathy with the workers because the prices of things have gone up and they are within their rights to ask something more to make both ends meet. I find that the Minister has stated that there had been agreement on principle of gratuity but the demand is actually that it should be paid from August 1, 1969 and the employers are not purhaps willing to do exactly like that. What progress has been made in narrowing down that difference ?

Secondly, is it not a fact that productivity has gone down ? If so to what extent has it gone down ? This is a commodity which earns us foreign exchange and we lose one crore everyday. Even before the strike because of low productivity we had lost much of foreign exchange.

Thirdly, I want to ask the hon. Minister if the employers would be able to give bonus and gratuity and also give maintenence demands for the badli worker with which we have full sympathy. What is going to be done about reducing electricity charges, making provision for spare parts, etc. These are some of the things which the Government will have to go into so that the employers can also meet some demands. Fourthly, the West Bengal Government have thought of running some of these mills at a Government level. Then the first thing that they will have to do is to do some thinking on how they could be run without a loss. The hon. Minister says that nationalisation is not the panacea for everything. In that case, have they gone into the question as to how many of these mills need renovation ? Past experience has shown that most of the units, if they are to be taken over must have some indispensible technical improvement. What is the Government's thinking on this matter ? Is there going to be facilitation of improvements which would enable employers to produce more and also pay the workers what they are demanding, if they are fair and if the industry can afford to pay ? Otherwise it will result in losing foreign exchange and closing down the industry. Lack of improvement is a vital point in West Bengal's industry and it cannot be allowed to be left unattended.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Gratuity has been agreed to in pinciple. There were other demands about the date of implementation. But the vital point stressed by the workers is that it should be on total wage which could not be agreed to. About low production and loss of foreign exchange, at the presen) moment we are not concerned with that. I am told that there has been a good jute crop. Therefore, why should we blame the employers or employees that production has gone down ? In respect of *badli*, I have detailed the efforts that were made. Reference has been made to the negotiating committee and all the rest of it. Perhaps that point also may be referred to this committee. As a result of the strike no mills have closed down and it it is under contemplation of the West Bengal Government for taking over anything.

SHRI S. K TAPURIAH (Pali) :As I was silently and quietly listening to hon. Members Shri Mukerjee and Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, I was wondering whether it was really the question of welfare of the workers or other political reasons that led to this strike ...(*Interruptions*). With reference to Shri Mukerjee's suggestion, I confess that I shall myself be a convert and become a pro-nationalisationwala if it leads to better relations between employees and employers and also to increased production. But when I turn round everywhere and see the relations between workers and employers in the nationalised, public sector undertakings, what do I see ? For example, take the HMT, and the Indian Airlines which was discussed the day before yesterday and also Durgapur steel plant and IDPL and a whole host of others ; I become more and more convinced that their minds are full of cheap political gibes and their eyes are not on the welfare of the workers but eleswhere. probably on the elections to come.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What a great messiah ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: May I know from the Minister, especially in the light of what Shri Mukerjee has said that the Industry, the country is losing crores of rupees every day in terms of foreign exchange while the strike goes on, whether it is not a fact that the demands placed by the unions have been changing from time to time? Can he tell us, or can he lay on the Table of the House the original demands placed by the unions even before the strike notice was given and the latest demands that have been placed? It is not a fact that the original demands have been conceded by the millowners from time to time and that when every time a concession was given, new demands came up?

Secondly, may I know from the Minister, since the Bonus Act already exists, and since the Government itself had brought in the measure that a minimum is to be paid during losses and a maximum is to be paid when there is increase in profits, when it has been prescribed, how was it that a dispute on that can also arise, and was it not proper to have brought another amendment to the Bonus Act here than to create that sort of dispute?

Then, may I also know whether it is not a fact that the solution envisaged by the hon. Minister, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, was agreeable to the millowners, the IJMA—that solution of the formula—and that it was not acceptable to the trade union who were bent on strike in the jute mills as a prelude to further strikes in the coming months in the engineering and other industries in West Bengal?

Finally since the two parties in question, the workers and the employers, have not been able to come to a settlement, is it not high time that the Government, as a third party, itself stepped in with a firm mind and resolution, to solve this dispute, coming out with a formula itself, and then find out whether it it the employers or the employees who are not accepting the formula that the Government gives out? That will prove the *bona fides* whether the millowners want the work to go on or whether it is those people who have some political views in their minds and not the welfare of the workers. Is the Government prepared to intervene right now and announce a formula of its own?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The hon. Member has prefaced his question with an indictment, saying that everything regarding the industrial relations in the public sector is bad as if everything in the private sector is good. I might say that the industrial relations between the private entrepreneur, labour and the management are also not always good in the private sector.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: I have not made any indictment.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: There are public sectors in this country wherein the industrial relations are good. Now, so far as the change in the demand is concerned, the hon. Member wants to know whether there was not a change in demand. The change in demand comes according to time. For example, the union had made a demand last year,—and this is the reply I give in connection with the next question, about bonus also—and last year, the employers, the IJMA, agreed to four per cent bonus plus Rs. 30. Now, this year, the union say that the price index has gone up; between August, 1969 and this year, it is 100 points. Therefore, they have a right to demand more, because the DA has been frozen. Had there been the DA open to it under the agreement, they would have definitely got more than what they are getting today. Therefore, to say that there is change in the demand is not correct. It should be looked into by the employers and understood by them. That is what I am trying to place before the House.

Now, the hon. Member referred to the Bonus Act. I know there is a private Member's Bill in the Rajya Sabha, in connection with the Bonus Act, and I donot know whether the hon. Member will advise us to support it if at all the Government wants. Now, I do not give any solution or agreement. It is for the parties to propose. The hon. Member said that the employers agreed to the agreement and the workers did not agree. I do not know what he means. I can tell him the hard and

plain truth. He has asked me about it. They wanted to higgle on certain questions with me. Therefore, there was no agreement or solution by me to which they agreed and the labour did not agree. My job was to bring the parties together and I found quite a stiff opposition from the employers.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Are you prepared to intervene now ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We are intervening every day ; even yesterday we intervened.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What is your formula for a settlement ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Will he assure me that if we give our formula, he will be able to persuade the employers to agree to it.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Why should he link the two ? The House has every right to know whether the Central Government has made up its mind or not.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): Sir, we give our thanks to the minister, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, for his efforts so for to bring about a settlement and also for giving the correct reply to Mr. Tapuriah. Now it has become clear from the statement of the minister that the employers are on the wrong side and because of them a settlement has not been reached yet. Regarding the demands of the workers, there are 60,000 *badli* workers in jute industry on the rolls permanently. This union is demanding one rupee per day as maintenance allowance. Is this a just demand or not. Do the millowners want to agree to this demand or not ? The second point is about retirement gratuity. Since independence about 1 lakh workers had been retrenched in the name of modernisation and surplus up till now. Employment is shrinking. Government has announced that Rs. 48 crores will be given as loan for modernisation of mills. So, there will be more shrinkage of employment. Therefore, workers are demanding retirement benefit. Therefore, Government should act immediately to compel the employers to agree to these minimum demands, *viz.*, retirement gratuity, one rupee per day maintenance allowance and also bonus. Government should not sit helplessly if the employers do not agree to these just demands. Government should come with the necessary measures and if necessary use the West Bengal (Maintenance of Public Order) Act enacted by the President to force the employers to come to terms on these minimum demands.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The hon. Member has referred to *badli* gratuity and bonus. In regard two all the three, I have made the position sufficently clear. We will continue to make efforts to bring about an agreement between the two sides. It shall be our endeavour to see that the industry, which is a foreign exchange earner, does not suffer. In future too we shall do our best.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA (Gurdaspur) : Sir, I had given a calling attention notice.

MR. SPEAKAR : That is not raised in the House.

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**12.40 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### ANNUAL REPORTS OF CARDAMOM AND RUBBER BOARDS AND EXPORTS (*Control.*)

### NINTH AMENDMENT ORDER

**वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक)** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सभा-पटल पर निम्नलिखित पत्र रखता हूं :

(1) इलायची बोर्ड के वर्ष 1969-70 के कार्य संबंधी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति । [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4511/70].

[चौधरी राम सेवक]

(2) रबड़ बोर्ड के वर्ष 1968-60 के क्रियाकलापों सम्बन्धी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति । [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4512/70].

(3) आयात तथा निर्यात (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत निर्यात (नियंत्रण) नौवां संशोधन आदेश, 1970 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति, जो दिनांक 19 सितम्बर, 1970 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एस० ओ० 3124 में प्रकाशित हुआ था । [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4513/70].

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**12.41 hrs.**

## *RE.* : QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : Sir, we are grieved to learn the floor of this House is being used against us. We are being maligned from within and outside, On the 26th November, when then the Rules Committee Report about double-voting was before the House Shri Randhir Singh state :

> "उस में पांच का जिक्र क्यों नहीं किया गया, एक का जिक्र किस लिये किया गया, इस लिए कि एक रूलिंग पार्टी का है और बाकी उधर के हैं..."

Then Shri Kachwai said : "पांचो उधर के हैं ।"

इस पर श्री कमल नयन बजाज बोले :

> "अगर चार हमारे हैं तो हमारे ऊपर एन्क्वायरी कराइये ।"

*The Indian Express* on 27th November, says :

> "Mr, Randhir Singh (Congress—R) pointed out that of the five members who have voted twice of the Bill four belonged to the Old Congress and only one of the New Congress."

This is how they have published it. There are so many representatives of the press here and you have allowed them here so that they could reproduce the exact proceedings of the House. Yet, sometimes even when you want something to be expunged, even that is published. We are the aggrieved party. This has been done only to malign us. This has been circulated in order to injure us.

I will cite one more instance. Page 4 of the *Indian Express* of the same date says :

> "Desai's son figures in exchange racket."

These are given in banner headlines. This is a pincer attack on the Chairman of the Party, as well as the party, the morality of the party, by people who want to malign our party. Why should the name of Kantilal Desai be used on the floor of the House as one connected with gold smuggling ? What was its relevance ? Is it the proper form ? I would submit that it is a contempt of the House. This matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee where the persons concerned will have sufficient opportunity to justify their conduct.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member mentioned it to me and he has now raised it in the House. I have examined it. When the hon. Member Randhir Singh, made a statement in the House, at that time the Report of the Rules Committee was also before the House, During the discussion there was a counter report by Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj. The point to be examined is whether the hon. Member has been wrongly reported or rightly reported. There is verbatim reporting here. The Rules Committee report was also there. But the paper reports what Members from the both sides say.

As for the inteniion of doing so just be overemphasize one side and to underemphasize the other side, that is something which, of course, depends on paper to

paper. It is sometimes visible and Members have raised this question.

In this particular case that came before me, as the practice and convention goes, I sent this to the paper and I am informed by the secretary that the paper has already expressed its regrets.

SHRI P. G. SEN : That is not enough. We have been injurned. A calculated injury has been inflicated upon us.

MR. SPEAKER : The question for me to consider is whether something said in the House has been reported wrongly. If it is reported as it is, I cannot go into the matter of overemphasis on this side or that. But in spite of that the paper has sent its regrets. I hope, this matter stands closed.

SHRI P. G. SEN : It concerns the prestige of the House. Why are they doing it ?

MR. SPEAKER : We cannot control them.

SHRI P. G. SEN : They inflicted a calculated injury on us.

MR. SPEKER : The papers are run by their managements

SHRI P. G. SEN : Their representative is here. You have allowed him here.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allowed them on conditions that they will do this or not do that.

SHRI P. G. SEN : But you will allow them to report falsely ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : If any injury is caused to them, they should be sent to the hospital.

MR SPEAKER : It is all due to you. Do not add oil to it. This matter should be dropped.

As for the other matter about Shri Kanti's case, I think, it should not be referred to here. That is already before me and I am dealing with it.

SHRI P. C. SEN : A calculated injury has been inflicted upon us and on the House. Whatever is happening here, the proceeding are there. They can consult them. They can consult you. They can consult the Secretaries and every thing. There is no secret here in the Lok Sabha. Why has Shri Desa's son's name appeared in the first one and in the second one the double voting issue saying that the Congress (O) h d done it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have been editor of some papers and I have been a working journalist. Very often in spite of our best intentions something slips and all we did was to express our regrets. The paper has expressed regret. What else do you want them to do ? I assure you that there is no qnestion of privilege involved here. That is very clear.

SHRI P. C. SEN : Regret is not enough. They have said that the PTI had circulated them this news.

MR. SPEAKER : In my own view the regret is enough. I have weighed everything.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : अब तो परम्परा चालू हो गई है, उन को हाउस में बुलवाया जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER : I think, it is very nice on the part of the paper to have expressed regret. I request hon. Member just to argee to my request to accept it and not to prolong this matter.

As for the other matter, it is, already pending before me. I am doing something in this matter and am keeping Shri Desai informed.

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**12.49 hrs.**

## RULES COMMITTEE

### FIFTH REPORT

SHRI G. S. MISHRA (Chhindwara) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-rule (1) of 331 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Fifth Report of the Rules Committee.

SHRI RANGHA (Shri Kakulam) : We are going to suggest some amendment to this report.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : We also propose to suggest an amendment to this.

MR. SPEAKER : You have sent the amendments already.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We have sent some amendments.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, you can give them. That is permissible.

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**12.50 hrs.**

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th December, 1970, agreed without any amendment to the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Amendment Bill, 1970, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th November, 1970."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its *sitting* held on the 7th December, 1970, agreed without any amendment to the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1970, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1970."

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**12.51 hrs.**

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

### COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : I beg to move :

"(1) (a) That a Committee of both of Houses, to be called the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' be constituted, consisting of thirty members, twenty from Lok Shbha and ten from Rajya Sabha, to be elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of t he single transferable vote ; and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot ;

(b) That a Minister shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Committee and that if a Member after his election to the Committee is oppointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a Member thereof from the date of such appointment ;

(2) That the functions of the Committee shall be :—

(i) to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under article 338 (2) of the Constitution and to report to both the House as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters

within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories ;

(ii) to report to both the Houses on the action taken by the Union Government and the Adiministrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee ;

(iii) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in services and postes under its control (including appointments in the public sector undertakings, statutory and semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of article 335 ;

(iv) to report to both the Houses on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories ;

(v) to consider generally and to report to both the Houses on all matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which fall within the purview of the Union Government including the administrations of the Union Territories ; and

(vi to exmine such of the matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.

(3) That the members of the Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok Sabha from the date of their election to the Committee ;

(4) That in order to constitute a sitting of the Committee the quorum shall be ten ;

(5) That in all other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

(6) That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Committee and communicate to this House the names of ten members elected from amongest the members of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"(1) (a) That a Committee of the both the Houses, to be called the 'Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' be constituted, consisting of Thirty members, twenty from Lok Sabha and ten from Rajya Sabha, to be elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote ; and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot ;

(b) That a Minister shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Committee and that if a Member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a Member thereof from the date of such appointment ;

(2) That the functions of the Committee shall be :—

(i) to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner

[Mr. Speaker]

for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under article 338 (2) of the Constitution and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories ;

(ii) to report to both the Houses on the action taken by the Union Government and the Administrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee ;

(iii) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in services and postes under its control (including apppointments in the public sector undertakings statatory and semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of article 335 ;

(iv) to report to both the Houses on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories ;

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(vi) to examine such of the matters as may be seem fit to the Committee or specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker ;

(3) That the members of the Committee shall hold office for the durations of the present Lok Sabha from the date of their election to the Committee ;

(4) That in order to constitute a sitting of the Committee the quorum shall be ten ;

(5) That in all other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committee shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

(6) That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Committee and communicate to this House the names of ten members elected from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above,"

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to support the Resolution. I am glade that at long last the Government has made up its mind at the pleasure of this House to constitute this Committee.....

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : It was already constituted It is only an extention of it. There is nothing new.

SHRI RANGA : I am only expressing my happiness over it. You don't want me to support it ? Those who are opposed to it are welcome to say whatever they want to say. I am rising to support this motion.

I am glad that at long last the Committee is going to be constituted and I hope, this Committee, its recommendations, will be given the same kind of consideration that the Government is giving to other financial committees like the Public Account Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee. For many years, we have been complaining that the Reports of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the speeches that we have been making on those Reports have not been given sufficient consideration by the Government and that their recommendations have not been accepted either *in toto* or in part by the Government

for actual execution, Specially, in public undertakings, there are so many highly paid jobs as well as smaller jobs where special consideration is to be given to the youngmen belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But, unfortunately, the Government has not been able to given sufficient consideration to the wishes of the House.

Now, I sincerly hope that this Committee will be able to not only consider these matters in great detail and arrive at unanimous recommendations but also the Government would give as much consideration to them as they give to the recommendations of other financial committees. I hope, they would invest the Committee with as much authority as is given to other financial committees. I hope and trust that as a result of the activities of this Committee, the interests of the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would come to be better sofegurded than till now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, on behalf of the House, I support Prof. Ranga.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : I second it.

SHRI KRISHANA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : Sir, this motion is timely and we support it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, Bengal *Bandh* could have been discussed in the House. It has been such a bad reflection on the Central Government...

MR. SPEAKAR : Order order. Kindly sit down. You are in the habit of getting up like that. That is becoming your second nature now.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Sir, this Committee has already been constituted and it is only an extension of it. They have submitted nearly 11 Reports. I thinnk, the hon. Member, Shri Ranga, does not know about it. He is ignorant about the existance of this Committee. It is because he has not cared to read the Reports of this Committee. Therefore, I hope and pray that Shri Ranga shall take more interest in the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He should read the reports and use his force to see that the recommendations of this Committee are implemented. We are using our force already to that end. Shri Ranga also should help and use his force in that. I am happy that the term of this committee having expired, they have come with this motion, and I support it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I withdraw my support. I never know that I was supporting somebody who is ignorant.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : No, no. You cannot withdraw.

SHRI B. BASUMATARI *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I think Mr. Basumatari is the right person to say something on it. I have added my voice on your behalf.

Now, the question is :

"(1) (a) That a Committee of both the Houses, to be called the 'Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes' be constituted, consisting of thirty members, twenty from Lok Sabha and ten from Rajya Sabha, to be elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote ; and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot ;

(b) That a Minister shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Committee and that if a Member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a Member thereof from the date of such appointment ;

(2) That the functions of the Committee shall be :—

(i) to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and

[Mr. Speaker]

Scheduled Tribes under Article 338 (2) of the Constitution and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories ;

(ii) to report to both the Houses on the action taken by the Union Government and the Administrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee ;

(iii) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the public sector undertakings, statutory and semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regarding to the provisions of the article 335 ;

(iv) to report to both the Houses and the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territoritories;

(v) to consider generally and to report to both the Houses on all matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which fall within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories ; and

(vi) to examine such of the matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker ;

(3) That the members of the Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok Sabha from the date of their election to the Committee ;

(4) That in order to constitute a sitting of the Committee the quroum shall be ten ;

(5) That in all other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

(6) That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha to join in the Committee and communicate to this House the names of ten members elected from amongst the member of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above."

*The motion was adopted.*

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**12.55 hrs.**

## DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1968-69 AND DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1970-71 – *Contd*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. J. M. Biswas to continue his speech. Mr. Biswas, you may continue after lunch. Now we adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2 p. m.

**12.56 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

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*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[SHIRMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI *in the Chair*]

DEMADS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1958-69 AND DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1970-70—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri J. M. Biswas may now continue his speech.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura) : I was speaking yesterday about the Bharat Sewak Samaj, I had also a talk with Shri Nanda, and I am very happy that Shri Nanda has agreed to deal with it very firmly if something about this corruption is brought to his notice.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : That is always so.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tunkur) : He cannot refer to a private talk with the Minister here. He should disclose it on the floor of the House.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : For the information of the hon. Minister as also the hon. Members, I would like to draw the attention of the House to one Swami Harinarayan Nandaji, who is the chairman of the Bharat Sewak Smaj, Bihar, and whatever contract work is given on the NF Railway to contractors is done under the blessing of this Swamiji. As you know, nobody other than a railway officer can utilise the railway rest-house. But this Swamiji, when he visits Katihar, is allowed to remain in the Railway officers rest-house and he becomes the guest of the officers there.

Further, there is a society called the Hindustan Catering Co-operative Society, which is at Katihar. The Secretary of that society is one Mr. Suchdev Narayan Sinha. He is the convener of the Bharat Sewak Samaj at Katihar. This co-poeratives society has been paid a lump sum amount from the Bihar Government as well as from the railways, but there is no existence of this society. No auditor knows where the office of the society lies. Lot of contract work has been given to this society.

There is also a company known as Messrs. Agarwal and Co. This company has received the blessing of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, and due to this, this company has been given all the contract work, and most of the work is being done under fake names such as S. R. Marwari and Co., M. Lal and Co., Nath and Co., Katihar Vending Co-operative Society, Katihar Labour Co-operative Society etc. This is how this racket is working in the railways, under the blessings of Bharat Sewak Samaj.

I am very happy that the hon. Minister has said that he will deal with it firmly if I bring all these details to his notice, and I hope that he will take firm action, as he has promised in a meeting with me...

SHRI NANDA : If there is any vestage of truth in them. There may be no vestage of truth in all this.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : In 1968, the railwaymen had gone on a strikk. After the strike, lots of assurances were given in the Rajya Sabha as well as in the Lok Sabha. In regard to the temporary staff who were dismissed and subsequently taken on the job after eight or nine months, the period of eight or nine months when they were under dismissal....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member Should try to conclude now.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : I have taken only two minutes so far. We started only at 2.6 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has already taken eight minutes, but I shall give him two more minutes.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : In the case of the temporary staff who were dismissed, the period when they were under dismissal was treated as *dies non*, whereas the permanent staff who were placed under suspension were paid half the pay as subsistence allowance. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this point and arrange to make payment

[Shri J. M. Biswas]

to the temporary staff for the period when they were under dismissal.

Regarding the railway electrification staff of UP, the hon. Minister had earlier assured us that they would all be taken back to duty. I would request him to remember that and take them back to duty.

Regarding the taking over of the Martin Light Railway, voiced by Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury, I also feel that these 5000 to 6000 staff should not be out of job, especially when the railways also have a duty to do something to solve the unemployment problem.

Regarding the Saharanpur Light Railway also, one hon. Member has very correctly stated something, and I would also request the hon. Minister to keep this point in view.

Regarding the Purulia Kotshila narrow gauge railway, the railway authorities, and also Shri Nanda and Shri R. L. Chaturvedi had said that surveys were going on, and they were considering to convert it into a broad gauge line. But up till now no action has been taken. Everytime correspondence is resumed on this, the same reply is given that a survey is going on. I would request the Minister to look into this case.

Regarding the Lilua workshop, in 1963 there was a lock-out. On that there was a court case. The High Court in a recent judgment has condemned the railway administration and declared the lockout illegal. The Court has declared that the benefit should be given to the staff. But I understand that the railways are going to appeal in the Supreme Court against this judgment. I would request the Ministry not to proceed in this vengeful fashion against the staff but accept the Court judgment.

Regarding the TTEs, you also spoke in this House..

MR. CHAIRMAN : As that point has already been covered, he may resume his seat.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : I regret I have to join issue with my hon. friend who has just sat down. He has not cared to study the 11 point programme on the new tasks for the railways issued by the Railway Minister as soon as he took over. I would draw attention to item 7 thereof wherein he said that voluntary social organisations would be approached to set up a consortium of their representatives to make catering arrangements on some selected sections of the railways ; this system will be extended depending on results ; existing contractors will be asked to improve their catering and subject to contractual limitations, action will be taken against those who do not fall in line and if necessary, their contracts would be terminated. If due improvements are not effected, encouragement will be given to those who render satisfactory service. Also same action is contemplated in regard to departmental catering.

My hon. friend who proceded me was a railway employee and knows about the working of the railways intimately. I would also draw attention to what the Railway Minister observed apropos this 11-point task immediately on his assumption of office :

> "Immediately on assumption of responsibility for the administration of railways, I was called upon to present the Railway Budget for the year 1970-71. It was a rude shock to me to learn that the railways have been incurring losses over a period of six years successively, the average annual rate of loss belong Rs. 36 crores for the last four years".

May I infer from this that this is the cumulative effect of what the railway servants have done may have created this position. It is true that as the oldest public section undertaking, the railways were contributing to general revenues earlier. Why is it that during this period a financial crisis of such gravity has to be faced by the railways. This is an unfortunate state of affairs. What steps are taken to rectify this state of affairs ?

Certain points have been mentioned in the 11-point programme which have to be taken up by the Railway Ministry. One is an appeal to the railwaymen. It incorporates the aims and objectives and how the tasks are to be fulfilled by railwaymen.

Why are the trains late ? Is it not a fact that chain pulling is to a great extent responsible for this ? Is it not a fact that sometimes even trade unions managing the railwaymen's federations and other bodies are creating all kinds of trouble coming in the way of the proper functioning of the railways ? I would appeal to railwaymen to co-operate in this matter. So far as the Minister is concerned, he is very much conscious about the expenditure side which has to be looked into. The Railway Minister, however, has made an assumption that all his employees are good and are patriotic enough to serve the country and the railway system so that the railway may prove a profitable concern, but that perhaps is not correct.

It is very necessary that more amenities should be provided to the third class passengers. The Rajdhani Express and the Deluxe trains are fashionable, but I do not know whether they are making a profit. I would request the Minister to go into the matter.

As apart of the drive organised by the railways to effect economy in fuel consumption, stringent measures have been taken by the R.P.F. and an all-India drive to check the loss of coal due to thefts/pilferage has been undertaken from 1.5.1970. During the period 1.5.70 to 8.8.70, 8,173 raids were conducted and 2,51,860 kgs. of coal was seized with the arrest of 3,597 persons. It is quite clear that the Railway Ministry is seized of the matter.

The most noteworthy case of the year, so far, has been the unearthing and liquidation of a gang indulging in thefts of brass bearings from railway wagons in and around Asansol. This was as a result of the intelligence collected by the Central Crime Bureau of the Railway Board who, with the assistance of G.R.P., Asansol arrested ten persons belonging to the gang in July, 1970 and recovered stolen brass bearings, overhead traction wire and meter tyres valued at Rs. 3 lakhs approximately. A motor truck used by the gang for transporting the stolen material was also seized.

Shri Biswas criticised the use of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. I would like to ask him if it is a monopoly concern and not a social organisation. I am surprised and shocked at his objection. This is independent India, and everybody should be treated equally. I do not believe in the theory that certain monopoly interests should grow in any Ministry. Since the present Railway Minister assumed office, he has been trying his level best not only to curtail expenditure but to see that loopholes are plugged, as also to provide more amenities to the third class passengers. The news has appeared in the papers that he has been travelling in third class to know what their difficulties are.

I reiterate my demand for the abolition of the Railway Board, but if that is not conceded, at least the Railway Minister should undertake a probe to see whether a coterie is ruling in the name of the Railway Board, upholding vested interests, dishonesty and corruption. There should be a shake-up of the organisation. I am quite sure that our hon. Railway Minister is looking into this

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK (Chanda) : Railway's deficit budget and the supplementary demands have almost become rituals for the last five or six years ; we have become used to it. The reason is not far to seek. Bureaucracy and business are poles apart. This is what we have actually learnt from the 86 public sector undertakings evry year. If a few of them make a profit of one or two lakhs, others lose in crores, with the result there is an overall loss of Rs. 30—50 crores on public sector undertakings. Why should the Railways be an exception ? It is also a public sector under takings ; So it is just in keeping with the Public sector undertakings. Therefore, we have really nothing to say.

If you analyse the resons we come to certain conclusions. Firstly, the Railways

[Shsi K. M. Kaushik]

are a monopoly concern. God knows what it would have been if there was a rival concern. At present, they have a right to increase fares and freights as they please. Secondly, they can freely draw from the Consolidated Fund of India in the way they are doing by presenting a supplementary budget. These two factors—the monopolistic nature and their right to draw from the Consolidated Fund of India without caring for the economy of the whole thing—have lead the railways to this impasse. If we really want that the Railways should improve and the Railway Ministry should behave in a business-like manner, I reiterate my suggestion that Rs. 3200 crores invested in the railways should be frozen and they must be told : you will not get a single paisa more ; you will have to manage your affairs within this amount. Then only they will be able to realise the value of money and begin to behave in a businesslike manner.

We know that seventy per cent of the goods traffic is being hauled by diesel traction . But we are footing the coal bills to the same amount. I would have been satisfied even if there was at least a fifty per cent reduction in our coal bills but that is not there. Has anybody cared to see what the matter is ? The matter has to be seriously scrutinised.

Again they have been giving so much running time—they call it cushion time. Everytime I go to Nagpur, I am surprised. In two or three halts, the halt lasts for twenty minutes because the train has reached earlier. Without any risk the running time can be reduced by an hour or an hour and half. This can be done, even through the track may not be as perfect as they want it. I had the privilege of travelling with one of the joint directors of the Railways. I told him : I have been pressing all the time that the running time is too much and it can be curtailed and coal and diesel could be saved but it is not being listened to. Now you see yourself how much time could be cut. At one place the train reached 20 minutes earlier and at an other place, ten minutes earlier. When we reached Nagpur actually, it was 25 minutes earlier. The joint director was very fair ; he said : if you raise this point, this time I shall put my own weight that the running time should be reduced. Unless it is run in a businesslike manner it is not possible to have any profit at all. Giving cushion time, that is, more running time to avoid being criticised for running late will not help to economise. You will have to scrutinise the whole thing and then you must see that economy effected in the coal bill as well as in the diesel bill. That is one of the ways by which you can certainly improve your economic possition.

A peep into the Railway Ministry—I may be worng but it appears to me—shows that it is absolutely top-heavy. Economy is also needed there. It is no use removing some servants and increasing the posts of Class I and Class II officers. Therefore, if really you are going to do business—railway is a business or commercial concern—I wish you look into this also and see where economy could be effected, by curtailing certain posts.

I can give an example. For so many years, the Central Railway remained as one zone. I really do not see why a second zone was created out of the Central Railway, and called as the South Central Railway. Unless it was intended to provide a General Manager's job to one of their favourites, there was absolutely no necessity and it has proved a uselesss zone. There was no justification whatever for the creation of this zone. If you increase the expenditure in this manner, (with one General Manager and his whole paraphernalia), how can you avoid a deficit budget. If you are really intent on doing business, you will have to see and scrutinise the whole thing, item by item and then decide where saving is possible. It is only then your business gives you some, profits. It is because the Railway Ministry is callous and feels that it can draw on the Consolidated Fund of India that things are going on in this manner and if, actually, as I said, the amount that has been invested is forzen, then they will ceretainly open their eyes and behave in a maner which will result in profits.

With regard to compensation that is being paid, it is an abnormal amount. I do not know whether the Railway Ministry is afraid to start any action against any railway servant for negligence, apprehending a strike and whether it is that aspect which is worrying them for not takingany action, I cannot say. But there are not many cases of inquiries coming up against railway servants for negligence leading to payment of compensation for less or damage to goods in transit. We actually pay Rs. 10 crores as compensation.This is not a small amount of of money. Why don't you go to the root of the whole matter to see who is responsible for causing this loss or damage ? Why not penalise them ? Some real action is neeessary and deterrent punishment should be given, and you should not be afraid that the railway as a whole go on strike and paralyse the railway administration. If you are afraid in this manner, certainly you cannot improve matters.

One more point and I shall have done. At Wardha, in order to save a change, what amount has been wasted there ? Trains come from Madras side towards Delhi. The engine has to be changed from one direction to the other. In order to save this what an amount has been wasted there. I do not know. Some people say it has been given up and some say it is still going on. I want the Railway Minister to explain to us about it.

The Railway Ministry has written to me about the construction of the Rajuram-Manikgarh line, which is to be taken up. I quite see that they are pressed for funds. These are the lines which are quite useful and could pay, because there is no road, nothing whatever. It is a short distance of 74 miles, and I request that it should be be expedited.

With these submissions, I resume my seat.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा** (चित्तौड़गढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने इस बजट पर बोलते समय इस बात का जिक्र किया कि रेलवे मंत्रालय एक पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग होते हुए भी अगर इस में गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया की मानापली नहीं होती तो शायद रेलवे मंत्रालय की स्थिति और अधिक सुविधाजनक होती । मैं अपने माननीय पूर्व वक्ता से कहना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे अगर मानापली है तो यह देश के हित में है, देश की करोड़ों जनता के हित में है ।

इस सार्वजनिक उद्योग की चर्चा हम इसलिए नहीं कर सकते कि इसमें बहुत सी गड़बड़ियां हैं, बहुत सी शिकायतें हैं लेकिन रेलवे हमारा एक ऐसा सार्वजनिक उद्योग है जो किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के साथ में नहीं रह सकता था और न ही रहना चाहिए था - इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस चर्चा को इसी रूप में देखना चाहिए । मैं तो इस बात को मानता हूं कि रेलवे एक व्यापारिक मंत्रालय नहीं हो सकता और रेलवे का उद्योग व्यापारिक आधार पर नहीं चल सकता । मैं ने पहले भी कहा है कि रेलवे एक सेवा संस्थान हैं जो कि जनता के हित की दृष्टि से संचालित होना चाहिए, व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से संचालित नहीं होना चाहिए ।

यह सही है कि रेलवे में लाखों और करोड़ों का घाटा है, रेलवे में चोरियां होती हैं और रेलवे के सारे संचालन में भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें हैं । मैं समझता हूं इसी लिए हमारे माननीय मन्त्री नन्दाजी ने 11 सूत्रीय कार्य-क्रम हमारे सामने रखा है । इस कार्यक्रम के पीछे अगर कोई भावना है तो यही है कि रेलवे मन्त्रालय की फंक्शनिंग में जहां जहां भ्रष्टाचार हैं, चोरियों की शिकायतें हैं या कहां पर किन सुविधाओं की कमी है उनको ठीक करके

[श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा]

सही रुप से संचालन किया जाये। लेकिन में आपके द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि केवल केन्द्रीय स्तर पर शासन के ही सहारे हम इन सब समस्याओं को हल नहीं कर सकते है। मैं अपने उन मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूं जो कि बार बार इस बात की शिकायत करते रहते हैं और कहते रहते हैं कि कर्मचारियों का वेतन बढ़ना चाहिए, उनको और ज्यादा सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए-हमारे मित्र श्री विश्वास जी बार बार कहते हैं कि कर्मचारियों की सुविधायें बढ़नी चाहिए मैं उनके साथ हूं कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों की सुविधायें बढ़नी चाहिए लेकिन क्या केवल रेलवे कर्मचारी ही इस देश के दामाद हैं या और दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारी ही इस देश के दामाद हैं ? और लोग भी इस देश के नागरिक हैं (व्यवधान)...

**श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया** (इटावा) : माननीय सदस्य बहुत ही असभ्य भाषा का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)...

**श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा** : मैं हमेशा ही कर्मचारियों के साथ सहानुभूति रखता हूं और अगर दामाद शब्द पर आपको आपत्ति है तो उसको वापिस लेने के लिए तैयार हूं। मेरे कहने का मकसद यह है कि हमको साथ साथ इस बात को भी देखना चाहिए कि रेलवे अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का शासन को संचालित करने में कितना सहयोग है। आज रेलवे में चोरियां हो रही हैं - क्या इस बात को वे नहीं जानते ? अगर वे चाहें तो क्या अपना सहयोग देकर रेलवे की करोड़ों रुपए की संपत्ति को बचा नहीं सकते हैं ? अगर वे रेलवे के संचालन की सुविधाजनक बनाने में अपना सहयोग दें तो निश्चित रुप से इस देश की उत्पादन की स्थिति में बहुत बड़ा सुधार आ सकता है। आप कर्मचारियों की सुविधाएं भी बढ़ायें। मैं जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूं कि जो नीचे से स्तर के कर्मचारी हैं, मध्यम दर्जे के उनकी सुविधायें अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए क्योंकि वे रात दिन ड्यूटी पर रहकर तकलीफें उठाते हैं। लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं, सीनियर आफिसर्स है उनके वेतन और भत्ते का मैं घोर विरोध करता हूं - वे एयर-कन्डीशन कमरों में बैठकर शासन संचालित करना चाहते है। खास कर फील्ड में काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं उनकी सुविधायें बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। लेकिन जो लोग सोचते हैं कि रेलवे मन्त्रालय या रेलवे बोर्ड के नियंत्रण करने से ही सारी खराबियां दूर हो जाएंगी, वह गलत है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो यूनियन के लीडर्स हैं उनका भी यह कर्तव्य है कि भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार और जनता को अपना पूरा सहयोग दें। आज चोरियां होती हैं, तार तोड़ दिये जाते है जिस से कि सारा कम्युनिकेशन ही समाप्त हो जाता है और दूसरी तमाम चीजें बिगड़ जाती हैं और करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हो जाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि नीचे के कर्मचारी और अधिकारी अगर विजिलेन्ट हों तो फिर उसमें चाहें कितने बड़े अधिकारी ही इन्वाल्व्ड हों उनको ठीक किया जा सकता है।

अब में अपने राज्य की कुछ बुनियादी बातों की ओर मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। राजस्थान इस देश का दूसरा बड़ा राज्य है। रियासतों के एकीकरण के बाद हम समझते थे कि राजस्थान में, जो कि एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है, जहां पर खनिज सम्पदा का भंडार है, जहां पर अकाल की दिक्कतें हैं, रेगिस्तान का बहुत बड़ा संकट है, वहां पर रेलों का विस्तार किया जायेगा लेकिन आज राजस्थान में केवल एक छोटी सी पट्टी, दिल्ली बम्बई के बीच में ब्राडगेज पर हैं और बाकी सारा राजस्थान मीटरगेज पर है। इसी

लिए राजस्थान आज पिछड़ा हुआ है। जब तक हम वहां पर रेलवे के द्वारा आवागमन के साधन नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, राजस्थान के बड़े बड़े शहर, जयपुर, उदयपुर, बीकानेर, जोधपुर को ब्राडगेज पर नहीं लायेंगे तब तक राजस्थान की जो खनिज सम्पदा है उसका पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो पायेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूं जो कि इस हाउस में मैं बार बार कहता भी रहा हूं कि उदयपुर कोटा चित्तौड़गढ़ को ब्राडगेज से जोड़ा जाये। चित्तौड़ कोटा रेलवे लाइन के बारे में इस सदन के अन्दर अनेकों सदस्यों ने जोर दिया है। चित्तौड़ कोटा रेलवे लाइन की प्रस्तावित योजना का कई बार सर्वे किया जा चुका है लेकिन रेल मन्त्रालय के बड़े अधिकारी इसको अनएकोनामिक कह कर टाल देते हैं। में समझता हूं उनकी नीति मैं सही बुनियादी गलती है कि वे इस दृष्टि से देखते हैं कि इसमें मुनाफा होगा या नहीं। मैं समझता हूं उनको इसमें यह देखना चाहिए कि उससे जनता का कितना लाभ होगा उससे जनता की कितनी सुविधायें बढ़ेंगी और आवागमन की कितनी सुविधायें बढ़ेंगी। इस लिए चित्तौड़ कोटा ब्राडगेज लाइन अब उदयपुर तक जानी चाहिए ताकि वहां पर आस पास जो फासफेट के भन्डार हैं और जो दूसरी खनिज सम्पदा मिली है उसका पूरा इस्तेमाल किया जा सके। इस लाइन का जल्दी से जल्दी सर्वे होना चाहिए और उसका निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि बावजूद हमारे तमाम सदस्यों के सहयोग के, जो रेल मंत्रालय के बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं वे इसको जनता की मनोवृत्ति से नहीं देखते हैं, जनता की निगाहों से नहीं देखते हैं बल्कि उनके दिमाग में आज भी वही नौकरशाही की मनोवृत्ति चली आ रही है। जनता के हित की बात सोचने के लिए उनके पास समय ही नहीं हैं।

ठीक इसी तरह से चेतक एक्सप्रेस के बारे में भी इस हाउस में पचासों बार कहा गया है। महाराणा प्रताप का चेतक घोड़ा था जो कि बड़ी तेजी से चलता था लेकिन आपने आज चेतक एक्सप्रेस को बैलगाड़ी बनाकर रख दिया है। मैं आपसे फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि आपने उसका नाम चेतक एक्सप्रेस रखा है तो उसे वास्तव में चेतक एक्सप्रेस ही बनाइये उस को तेजी से चलाइये और उसका रनिंग टाइम कम कीजिए ताकि उदयपुर जो कि एक टूरिस्ट सेन्टर हैं, वहां पर जल्दी से जल्दी गाड़ी पहुंच लेकिन इस मन्त्रालय में ऐसे अधिकारी बैठे हुए हैं जिनके दिमाग में यह बात जमी हुई है कि संसद सदस्यों की बात न मानी जाए, जनता के के फायदे की बात न मानी जाये। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन अधिकारों से हम लड़ झगड़ नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि वे कई तरह के टेक्निकल प्वाइन्ट उठा कर एक चीज को गड़बड़ कर देते हैं। जो गाड़ी सराय रोहिल्ला में आकर रुक जाती है उसका कोई लाभ नहीं है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि चेतक एक्सप्रेस को एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के रूप में चलाया जाय। उसमें थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बे कम होने से यात्रियों को बड़ी तकलीफ है। इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाये। उदयपुर से लेकर दिल्ली तक एक एक्सप्रेस के रूप में वह गाड़ी चलाई जाएगी तो उस से जनता को बड़ी सुविधा मिलेगी।

अन्त में मैं आपके द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज रेलवे के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की सुविधाओं की जो बातें करते है उनको साथ साथ यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि रेलवे से जनता को भी कुछ सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए। आज जो थर्ड क्लास के पसेंजर्स हैं उनको जितनी तेजी से सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए थीं वह नहीं मिली हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय का शुक्रगुजार हूं कि उन्होंने 11 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम में साधारण दर्जे के, तृतीय श्रेणी के मुसाफिरों

[श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा]

की ओर भी दिलचस्पी दिखलाई है लेकिन जब तक इन परिस्थितियों में परिवर्तन नहीं आयेगा और जब तक नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक की मशीनरी में ठीक तरह से कार्य संचालन नहीं होगा तबतक इस सम्बन्ध में जनता और राष्ट्र की सेवा नहीं की जा सकेगी ।

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : The Railway Minister has presented supplementary demands for grants. We are not against the passing of supplementary Demands. But we want the Railway Minister to take note of the problems faced by the people. Yesterday my hon. friend, Shri Himatsingke, referred to the non-lifting and consequent accumulation of jute in the Bihar area, my constituency of Purnea being one among them. The non-supply of wagons to those areas adversely affects the jute prices and consequently the return to the farmers.

Whereas in August 1969 Purnea was allotted 355 wegons, in August 1970 it was allotted only 174 wagons. While in August 1969 the Railway enrned Rs. 1,53,945 in August 1970 the earnings came down Rs.79,772. Similarly, in September 1969 the supply of wagons was 524, earning a revenue of Rs. 2,31,374 while in September 1970 the number of wagons supplied came down to 322, resulting in a loss of Rs. 83,240 in railway earnings. In October 1969 the supply was 499 wagons in Purnea alone and up to October 10 this year the railways had supplied only 15 wagons. The other figures are not with me.

Naturally, the whole jute trade has come to a stand still. The capital, which the jute traders haue invested, is lying in the godowns and there is no circulation of money. Naturally, the price is going down to the detriment and cost of the growers.

Then, there are registration also. This is a paper which has been sent to me by Jute Traders Association, Gulabagh. They say 500 registrations up to 3rd September are outstanding at Purnea. Then there other centres also. In Puranea Court 500 wagons are outstanding. In Behariganj alone 1,500 wagons have been registered; Murliganj had a registration of 700 wagons; Banmankhi of 500 wagons; Katihar of 270 wagons and Kirtangar of 50 wagons. Apart from these, there are demands for wagons.

Purnea is a jute growidg area. Jute is a foreign exchange earner. The jute prices in Calcutta and in the mofussil areas, the mandis and the primary markets, differ from Rs. 5 to Rs 10. When the traders complain of nonavailability of wagons, it means that their money is held up and they cannot purchase Jute. So, the jute growers, who come to the market, cannot take back their jute to the villages. Naturally, they have to suffer and sell their commodity at dictated terms.

I have written a letter to the chairman also but they only say that they will look into the matter. How far they will do so, I do not know. I want a categorical answer from the the Railway Minister as the loss to the railways that he is incurring by the non supply of wagons as well as to the farmers who are deprived of fair price.

Then, we were harping upon the broadganges of the Barauni Katihar section of the NF Railway. This is a very senitive area. There is movement of military personnel up and down. This section should be taken up immediately. I am told that survey work is going on. But how far that has gone, I do not know. Whenever this work is to be started from Katihar, because up to Katihar the broad gauge line has come.

I again emphasize upon our Railway Minister the need to give a third class sleeper coach on the Sahibganj Sakrigali Ghat section. North Bengal and Bihar is being fed by that section. Calcutta, Delhi Bombay Madras—all these places are connected by train. Movement to North Bengal, Bihar, Purnea, Jalpaiguri and all these places can be via Manihari. So, I request the hon. Minister to give a third class coach at Sakarigali Ghat. The condition of passengers there is very miserable. Coolies earn a lot by occupying the benches and when passengers come, they take Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 from each passenger and give a seat. This is the condition in Sakarigali Ghat. I request the hon. Minister to look to the need of third

class passengers as they are in a very very-able position as far as Sakarigali Ghat is concerned.

Shri K. K. Chatterji was saying that after his becoming the Minister Shri Nanda ordered Operation Mughalsarai, He has been there but we are in the dark as to what has happend of that operation.

Then. in regard to catering, my hon. friend, Shri Biswas, has said many things. This is a very sensitive area. Yon will be surprised to know what these outside hoteliers do. They send their boys and they go and say : बारह आना में भर पेट खाना। लोग समझते हैं कि 12 आनों में खिलाते हैं और उनके यहां चले जाते हैं। वहां वह चाय के प्लेट में खाना देते हैं। पर्सनेल को क्या परवाह। वह कहता है भात लाओ, तुमने कहा था हम को भर पेट खाना मिलेगा। लेकिन वह लोग कहते हैं हमने तो भर प्लेट कहा था।

This is how these military personnel are being cheated. So far as departmental catering is concerned, I think, if you want to handle catering at Katihar, which is a tremendous task, my honest opinion will be to give it to the military. There are so many anti-social elements. They do anything they like. The conditions there are pitiable. There is no law and order. Nobody can do anything. Even the Railways cannot do anything. I do not blame the railway authorities. They are at a standstill. They cannot do anything. There is every chance of losing their lives at the hands of the anti-social elements. One gentleman told me this. He went to a thana and complained about it...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is limited. You have got only 1 minute more. So, you choose your point that you want to make.

SHRI P. G. SEEN : All right. I leave the catering point there. Lastly, so far as the N. E. railway staff is concerned, they are being absorbed in the S. E. railways. The Railway Board's directive has adversely affected them. I have written to the Chairman of the Railway Board about it. I hope, the Railway Administration will consider it. There are not many persons, about 12 to 20 in number. They are very much affected. The Railway Administration should look into their cases.

SHRI SONAVANE (Randharpur) : Mr. Chairman, I must thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants and Excess Demands for Grants for Railways.

At the outside, I would like to say that the Railway Ministry has very little to do in asking for the demand to the extent of Rs. 36,15,40,000 because the Third Pay Commission has foisted this burden on the Railway Ministry. That is the reason why there is a demand for that. Although the Railways are already in deep waters, this burden has plunged them down further. This is a major thing with which the Railways have little to do.

Then, I would like to refer to the method for granting any relief to the employees, either by way of bonus or dearness allowance or relief, whatever it is, and that is that those who get already more are given more and those who get less are given less. Take for instance dearness allowance that is given to every employee. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request the hon. Members of the Treasury Benches not to disturb when an hon. Member is speaking.

SHRI SONAVANE : Thank you, Madam.

Madam, an employee drawing a pay of Rs. 1000 would get Rs. 50 per month and the employee who gets only Rs. 150 per month, gets Rs. 15. Look at the contrast. We are in a socialist State and we call ourselves a socialistic State and we want to narrow down the difference between the haves and the have-nots. Yet, our commissions of inquiry adopt this method. I am sick of this. I do not know whether the personnel constituting these commissions and committees come from vested interests. Very little care is taken to see that those

[Shri Sonavane]

who really suffer should find place in proper proportion in such commissions. Then things will change, the views will change and the direction will change. So far, in this direction. I think, the Government has not thought over it, but I feel the time has come that a thorough overhaul in the constitution of the personnel of such commissions and committees should be done. Otherwise, the vested interests will get entrenched in these commissions and committees.

Now, I come to the second point. It is about the economy to be effected in the railways. Really I must congratulate our Railway Minister for having effected economy to the extent of 10% in coal consumption alone and this he did with a missionary spirit, with a zeal and with great risk to his life and I wanted and I thought that a Minister of such a kind who acts on his own initiative, should go into the details and find out as to what is wrong and where it is and how to correct it in spite of the thinking of the Railway Board. Probably, they feel that nothing could be done. Yet this achievement of an economy of 10% in coal consumption is to be lauded. I would go further and say that this kind of drive should be launched in the fields in all the Divisions and Zones. A regular report, say, quarterly or four-monthly report, should be called for and they should be asked to show what economies have been effected and what reduction has been achieved in thefts and so many other items of avoidable expenditure, Such reports, if called for they will have to show and I hope the Railway Board will call for such reports from every Division and that will make them to be always on their toes and impel them to do things with the utmost efficiency and economy and stop thefts and corruption. When I was recently in my constituency, I had an opportunity to meet the Divisional Superintendent of the Sholapur Division. He told me that so much is made of every achievement but whatever little achievement they have made has not come to the notice of the public and he gave me a complimentary copy of his report and I was happy to see in that report that he had effected an economy of nearly 5% in all its working and in coal consumption and other items.

Now, Madam, I would really say that the Railway Board which is responsible for efficient working of the railways should feel that they are not entitled to draw their allowances and comfort except when they make the railway a very efficient and balances nndertaking. I would not say that the Railways should be a profitable one. Let it be balanced. They should provide all comforts and amenities to the passengers. If they do it, I think, they would deserve their pay and the experience and the qualifications of which they boast of. Therefore, I would urge upon them to do this.

Next, I wish to say something about the conversion of the BLR Railway from NG to BG. I am sorry to find that this has not been done so far.

The Uneconomic Branch-lines Committee has sanctioned the conversion of this particular line. But, in spite of that recommendation, I am sorry to find, nothing has been done. I urge upon the hon. Railway Minister to see that necessary amounts for this conversion should be set apart in the ensuing budget.

Then, Madam, lot of things have been said about Catering. I am happy to note that the hon. Minister is thinking in terms of giving some catering work to the Social Organisations. When his mind is diverted to such organisations, I really fail to understand, why he should not give it to the weaker sections of our population. I would urge upon the hon. Railway Minister to award this Catering work to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the weaker sections of our society.

This is my last point. There is a gap of twenty miles in the narrow guage line between Latur and Latur Road stations. This gap should be filled in, by connecting these two stations by Railwey line. I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister to do this. Thank you.

**श्री बि० प्र० मन्डल (मधेपुरा)** : सभापति महोदय, सर्व-प्रथम मैं माननीय रेलवे मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं ने देखा है कि जब से वह रेल मंत्री हुये हैं...

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : रेल गाड़ी लेट चलती है।

**श्री बि० प्र० मण्डल** : रेल गाड़ी भले ही लेट चलती हों, लेकिन कम से कम इस सदन में जिन बातों को हम उठाते हैं उनका जवाब उनकी तरफ से आता जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए लास्ट सप्लीमेंटरी बजट के साथ हमने कुछ बातों को उठाया था। हम ने देखा कि हर एक प्वाइंट की एन्क्वायरी करके मंत्री महोदय ने हमको चिट्ठी लिखी है। मैं किसी दूसरे मंत्री का कार्य इस तरह का नहीं देख रहा हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि श्री नन्दा बहुत ही परिश्रम के साथ रेलवे विभाग के कार्यों का सुधार करने में लगे हुए हैं। आप जानते हैं कि मैं उनके दल का भी नहीं हूं, और मेरी चापलूसी की आदत भी नहीं है, लेकिन जो सब बात है वह मैं कहना चाहता हूं। (**व्यवधान**)

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना)** : सभापति महोदय, क्या चापलूसी शब्द पार्लियामेंट्री है ?

**सभापति महोदय** : इस में कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है। वह किसी विशेष सदस्य को चापलूस नहीं कह रहे हैं। चापलूसी करने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है। (**व्यवधान**)

15.00 hrs.

**श्री बि० प्र० मण्डल** : माननीय सदस्य, व्यर्थ की बातें कर रहे हैं। मैं ने किसी सदस्य के बारे में चापलूसी शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया, इस लिए यह असंसदीय नहीं हो सकता।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान कुछ बड़ी बड़ी लाइनों की तरफ नहीं बल्कि एक ब्रांच लाइन की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, जहां मैं रहता हूं।

मन्त्री महोदय की मुझे एक चिट्ठी आई है उसके बारे में जो मैं ने गत सैशन में यहां कहा था की मांसी बनमाखी लाइन के बीच में जो एक स्टेशन है मिठाई, उसके बारे वह कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह वस्ती रेलवे स्टेशन के नजदीक है। रेलवे स्टेशन के दूसरी तरफ एक बड़ी यह बस्ती है। इस बस्ती का जो बाजार है वह रेलवे लाइन के दूसरी तरफ है। वहां कोई भी रोड़ नहीं है। जो रेलवे क्रॉसिंग है वह एक मील दूर है। गांव के लोगों को हर दम उस बाजार में मार्किटिंग करने के लिए आना पड़ता है और उनको बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। आपने जवाब दिया है कि आपके अफसरों ने आपको कहा है। कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट या रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन आथोरिटी अगर कोई ओवर ब्रिज के लिए सजैशन दे तो रेलवे आधा खर्चा देने के लिए तैयार हो सकती है। बिहार गवर्नमेंट को तो आप जानते ही हैं। उसको अपने अस्तित्व का रात दिन फिक्र लगा रहता है और इस तरह की चीजों के बारे में सोचने की उसको फुरसत नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर आप ओवर ब्रिज नहीं दे सकते हैं तो वहां पर कम से कम एक फाटक दे दें। और गेटमैन रख दें जो गाड़ी आने पर फाटक बन्द कर दे और उसके चले जाने के बाद उसको खोल दे। ऐसा अगर हो जाता है तो गांव वाले बैल गाड़ी वगैरह ले जाकर मार्कीटिंग कर सकते हैं और उनको सुविधा हो सकती है।

मैने यह भी कहा था कि मांसी से कटिहार तक एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी दी जाए। लेकिन आप ने जवाब दिया है कि पैसेंजर्ज का नम्बर उतना नहीं है कि एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन दी जाये। अगर आप कटिहार तक नहीं दे सकते हैं तो पूर्णिया जो एक बहुत बड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, उस तक आप मांसी से एक एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन दे दें। अगर ऐसा भी आप नहीं कर सकते हैं तो मैं कहूंगा कि फास्ट कोसी बैल्ट पैसैंजर आपने दी है उसका स्टापेज एक स्टेशन है बुढ़मा, वहां आप दे दें।

[श्री बि० प्र० मन्डल]

वह कोई छोटी जगह नहीं है। वहां हाई स्कूल है, मिडिल स्कूल है, गर्ल्ज स्कूल है। जूट का वह बहुत बड़ा सेंटर है। वह बहुत बड़ा मार्कीट प्लेस भी है। यदि आप अपने अफसरों से पूछने लगे तो वे आनाकानी करेंगे ही। जब डा० राम सुभग सिंह रेलवे मिनिस्टर थे तब भी मैने कहा था कि वहां एक स्टापेज दे दिया जाए। उन्होंने भी यही उत्तर दिया था कि हमारे अफसर इस के बारे में बहाना करते हैं। अफसरों की जहां तक बात है, उनकी बातों पर आपको नहीं जाना चाहिए। पब्लिक कनवीनियेंस को आप को देखना चाहिये। अगर आप अफसरों की बातों पर जा कर ही काम करेंगे तो कभी भी पब्लिक कनवीनियेंस की बात नहीं हो सकेगी। हमारे क्षेत्र में वह स्थान है। हम आपको कहते हैं कि कोई बेजा बात नहीं होगी अगर आप अफसरों को पूछे बगैर दो चार मिनट के लिए बुढ़मा स्टेशन पर इसको दो चार मिनट के लिए ठहरा दें।

बुढ़मा स्टेशन एक बहुत इम्पार्टेंट स्टेशन है उस रेलवे लाइन पर। वहां पर एक वेटिंग रूम होना बहुत जरूरी है। उसको भी आप बनाने का प्रबन्ध करें।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे मालूम ऐसा होता है कि यहां पर जो इंडिपेंडेंट मेंबर हैं उनको बाई मर्सी थोड़ा सा वक्त दिया जाता है और एज़ एराइट उनको वक्त नहीं दिया जाता है, हालांकि वे सब को हरा कर यहां आते हैं।

ब्रांच लाइसेंस का अभी यहां जिक्र किया गया है। उनकी तरफ आप देखें। साथ साथ में यह भी कहूंगा कि आप कोई रेडीकल स्टेप लें। फर्स्ट, सैकिंड, थर्ड आदि जो क्लासिज चल रही है, गोशलिज्म का यह तगाजा है कि आप फारेन से पेशतर इनको खत्म करे और रेलवे को क्लासलेस रेलवे करें।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा है कि बरौनी से लेकर कटिहार तक डबल लाइन हो या ब्राडगेज हो, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

**श्री बे० बा० तरोडेकर** (नादेड़) : मैं नन्दा जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने थोड़े से समय में इस सदन के जितने भी मेम्बर हैं और उन्होंने जो भी प्वाइंट उठाए थे, उनको एग्जेरिन किया और उत्तर उनके दिए। उन्होंने 11 प्वांइट प्रोग्राम भी रेलवे की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सदन के सामने रखा देश की सामने रखा। रेलवे की जो कठिनाइयां थीं, उसको दूर करने का भी उन्होंने प्रयत्न किया है। मैं डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं क्योंकि समय कम है। इसलिए मैं अपनी कुछ कठिनाइयां ही उनके सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

मैं महाराष्ट्र के उस भाग से आता हूं। जिसको मराठवाडा कहा जाता है। आप सब जानते हैं कि मराठवाडा पहले हैदराबाद राज्य का एक भाग था। 1956 में हैदराबाद का यह भाग मह राष्ट्र में विलीन किया गया था। जिस वक्त इसको महाराष्ट्र में विलीन किया गया था उस वक्त निजाम रेलवे जो थी, उसके पास बहुत पैसा था, काफी करोड़ रुपया उसका जमा था। उस वक्त यह एग्रीमेंट हुआ था कि यह पैसा इस बात पर खर्च किया जायेगा, इस भाग में रेलों के विस्तार पर खर्च किया जायेगा लेकिन खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 1956 से लेकर आज तक इस भाग में एक इन्च नई रेलवे लाइन भी नहीं डाली गई है। इतना ही नहीं। 1956 से ले कर आज तक हम मराठवाडा के रहने वाले हमेशा रेलवें मंत्रालय के सामने इस मांग को रखते आ रहे हैं कि काचीगुडा और सनमाड के बीच जो मीटर गेज चलती है और जो मराठवाडा में हैं, इसको ब्राडगेज कर दिया जाए। लेकिन इसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मराठवाडा विकास मंडल की

स्थापना इस वास्ते वहां की गई है कि उस इलाके का विकास हो सके। उस विकास मंडल की ओर से पहले जब श्री एस के पाटिल रेल मंत्री थे, उनको औरंगाबाद बुलाया गया था और वहां आ कर उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि इस मीटर गेज को ब्राडगेज में तबदील कर दिया जाएगा। उस के बाद जब डा० राम सुभग सिंह रेल मंत्री बने तो उन्होंने भी आल इंडिया रेडियो पर यह एनाउंसमेंट किया था कि यह जो महाराष्ट्र का पिछड़ा हुआ भाग है, इस भाग में यह जो मीटर गेज हैं इसको ब्राड-गेज में तबदील कर दिया जाएगा। इसकी घोषणा उन्होंने आकाशवाणी से तथा इस सदन में भी की थी। लेकिन बड़े ही खेद और आश्चर्य की बात है कि उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

मराठवाडा महाराष्ट्र का एक पिछड़ा हुआ भाग है। महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने भी घोषणा की थी कि यहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज लगा कर, इस काम को प्राथमिकता दे कर, इसको आगे बढ़ाया जाएगा, यहां बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने की कोशिश की जाएगी। लेकिन मीटर गेज न होने की वजह से कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज यहां नहीं लग पा रही है। जो बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट हैं वे भी इस कारण से यहां इन्डस्ट्रीज की स्थापना करने के लिए आगे नहीं आ रहे हैं। इस वास्ते मराठवाडा विकास मंडल ने इस बात की मांग की थी कि इस भाग में एक ब्राडगेज की लाइन जल्दी से जल्दी डाली जाए। हम देखते हैं कि मराठवाडा में जो फल इत्यादि होते हैं वे भी हमारे आंध्र प्रदेश में जाते हैं बजाए इसके कि वे बम्बई इत्यादि में भी जा सकें। बम्बई अगर हम उनको भेजें तो खर्चा भेजने में बहुत अधिक पड़ जाता है। रोड से भेजें तो चार सौ मील का डिफ्रेंस पड़ जाता है। आंध्र प्रदेश में भेजने पर 150 मील का डिफ्रेंस है। इस वास्ते सबसे पहली मांग हमारी यह है कि इस भाग में जो मीटर गेज है, उस को ब्राड गेज बना दिया जाए।

मनमाड से पूर्णा तक एक रेलवे लाइन जाती है। उस को आप मुदखेड़ तक बढ़ा दें। मुदखेड़ एक जंक्शन है। मुदखेड़ से इसको आप वापिस भी लाएं। पूर्णा भी एक जंक्शन है और मुदखेड़ भी जंक्शन है।

पांच साल से बराबर हम यह मांग करते आ रहे हैं कि मनमाड से कंचीगुड़ा जो पैसेंजर ट्रेन है इसको फास्ट ट्रेन किया जाए लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। इस मांग को जल्दी से पूरा किया जाना चाहिए।

मराठवाड़ा का नादेड़ एक बहुत बड़ा जिला है। वहां एक ही प्लेटफार्म है। वहां से चार 5 ट्रेन क्रास होती है। दूसरे प्लेटफार्म के वास्ते कई बार प्रार्थना की गई है। लेकिन आज तक वह प्रार्थना स्वीकृत नहीं हुई है। हमारी अपील का कोई असर नहीं हुआ हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जो हमारी मांग है इसकी भी अविलम्ब पूर्ति होनी चाहिए।

आदिलाबाद ट्रेन जो पूर्णा से चलती है, उसको चन्द्रपुर तक मिलाया जाए। चन्द्रपुर तक बड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट है। उसको लाइन से जोड़ने के लिए कई दिन से मांग चल रही है। उस को अगर जोड़ दिया जाए तो विदर्भ को बड़ा लाभ हो सकता है।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि काचीगुडा-खंडवा ट्रेन जो चलती है, इसको फास्ट ट्रेन किया जाए।

जिस वक्त श्री एम० के० पाटिल रेलवे मिनिस्टर थे, जो हमने उनसे प्रार्थना की थी कि

[श्री वे० वा० तरोडेकर]

मनमाड काचीगुड़ा रेलवे लाइन को सैंट्रल रेलवे से मिला दिया जाए । इस लाइन पर पैसेंजर्स को कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है । मनमाड इतना बड़ा जंक्शन है और वहां से पचासों ट्रेनें जाती हैं, लेकिन उस के प्लैटफार्म पर कोई शैड नहीं हैं, कोई लैट्रिन नहीं है । साउथ सैंट्रल रेलवे में होने की वजह से इस लाइन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । मनमाड-पूर्णा रेलवे लाइन की भी यही दशा है । इन लाइनों से संलग्न ज्यादातर क्षेत्र महाराष्ट्र का हिस्सा है । इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इन को सैंट्रल रेलवे के साथ जोड़ दिया जाए ।

इस एरिया में रेलवे जंक्शन में जो रेलवे स्कूल हैं, उनमें कोई एमिनिटीज़ प्रोवाइड नहीं की गई हैं । पूर्णा जंक्शन में जो रेलवे स्कूल है, वहां भी कोई फैसिलिटी नहीं दी गई है । इस की वजह यह है कि ये रेलवे लाइनें साउथ सैंट्रल रेलवे में है, इस लिए वहां पर कोई ऐमिनिटीज़ प्रोवाइट नहीं की जाती हैं । वहां की जनता इस बारे में आवाज उठाती है, लेकिन उस की कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस तरफ भी तवज्जुह दें ।

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : I thank the hon. Minister, who is not here, for having granted the engineering-cumtraffic survey for comprehensive railway facilities in connection with the location of a steel plant near Salem, and also for the new railway overbridge near Tirunelveli Junction which was being demanded by the public for a long time.

Perhaps the Salem steel plant will come into being sooner than later among the South Indian steel mills, bnt I find that whila Hospet has been granted Rs.3.50 lakhs and Vizag Rs. 3 lakhs, Salem has been granted only Rs. 1.99 lakhs. I think the Railway Ministry will have its own reasons, but I want to know the same.

I also want to congratulate the hon. Railway Minister, who is not here, for taking into confidence the leaders of the Opposition parties at a meeting in which he explained the pitiable plight of railway finances and pleaded for some increase in fares and freights, but the leaders of the Opposition parties did not agree. How can Members of Parliament from the Opposition agree to such an increase ? Even the Minister will have to think twice because the elections are round the corner.

Although this kind of consultation with the Opposition leaders is laudable and commendable, it is adhoc, and we should follow some of the methods which are in vogue in other Federations. For example, in the United States there is the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and in Canada there is the Board of Transport Commissioners. Even in our country, during the days of the Central Legislature, we had the Standing Finance Committee, which acted as the custodian of sound financial policy. Now, whenever the Railway Minister has an itching palm, he thinks it fit to raise the fares and freights. I suggest that we need a permanent Tariff Commission to act as the custodian of railway finance, because we have no scientific study of the effects of increase in rates and fares. That is why we have a drap in the haulage of goods traffic. I think the Minister will give a face lift to the Railway Ministry.

Moreover, recently our Railway Minister said that the huge losses of the railways were mythical as they were calculated after giving a six per cent dividend to the Government. Not only are railway finances mythical; they are mysterious. The Railway Minister says that giving six per cent dividend to the general railways is unrealistic. We all concur wiih the Railway Minister. To revise the dividend rates, in 1968 the Convention Committee was appointed but we have yet to come to conclusions. The hon. Minister should get their conclusions as soon as possible. When the hon. Minister says it is unrealistic,

why should he consider dividends alone? He should take the whole debit, side of the railways: the operating expenses, payment on working lines, miscellaneous expenditure, dividend to revenues, depreciation fund and payment of pension. My plea is we can reduce appropriations to depreciation fund and pension fund also. Depreciation fund is 46 years old but so far no uniform standard had been followed in appropriating money. For example, during 1951-52 we appropriated money to the depreciation fund to the extent of about Rs. 33 8 crores. According to the budget estimate for 1970-71 the amount is about Rs. 100 crores a three hundred per cent increase. During 1950-51 the dividend was Rs. 32.5 crores; today we are appropriating more than Rs.150 crores for payment for dividend, which is again 400 per cent increase. The Minister says that this should be reduced. But why cannot we reduce the 300 per cent increase in depreciation reserve fund also. The actuals can be charged. Next comes the pension fund established in 1965. The annual payment of pensions amounts to Rs. 5.11 crores. Between 1964 and 1971, twice that amount had been appropriated each year with the result the 1970-71 accounts closed with a balance of Rs.118 crores in depreciation reserve fund and Rs. 90 crores in pension fund. Our plea is that the actual expenditure on such items could be charged to revenue; it is not dangerons to railway finances also. If you do so the picture would change; instead of a deficit of Rs. 70.28 crores during the years 1966-70, there would be a net surplus of Rs. 16.52 crores. There is enough in the reserve fund also. What is necessary is a little bit jugglery in accounting; the health of railway finances will be very good .. (*Interruptions*). I say that there should not be any act slash in plan outlay of Rs. 1525 crores. The Railways are thinking of extending the plan by a couple of years, which is also an indirect cut. Instead of doing so, I request the Railway Minister to adopt the two methods. I had suggested so that Railway's finances can become healthy. Recently he expressed bewilderment over the railway accounts. I believe he will not bewilder the common man by increasing fares and freights before the next budget. I want an assurance from him that he will not raise the rates and fares, and that too for third class passengers or for commodities which are in daily use by common man. I think the Minister will be obliged to give that assurance because the next budget will be an election budget and he will not dare to raise the rates then. Regarding my constituency, the Madras Central Station is already congested; the Minister probably does not know it. He has visited Bombay and Calcutta and not come to Madras. I invite him to come to Madras.

Recently, we took an air pollution survey. The air pollution in Madras city is high opposite the Central Railway station near which is situated the General Hospital also .So, I suggest that another terminal should be opened up in Annanagar connecting Egmore station so that part of the traffic can be diverted to the new terminal.

Moreover, there is the Buckinghamd canal running in Madras city. I suggest that that canal can be closed beyond the borders of Madras city. Its stagnant water is a health hazard to the Madras public. So, in that Place it can be converted into an underground railway. I think the Minister has granted a rapid transport system for Calcutta and Bombay. So, I think the Minister will consider this facility for Madras also.

With these words, I conclude.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** (रोहतक).: सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने फर्ज में कोताही करूंगा अगर जिस ईमानदारी के साथ, जिस मेहनत और मुहतंदी के साथ और जितनी उम्र बढ़ गई है उस उम्र को भी डिफीट करते हुए जिस परिश्रम के साथ मिनिस्टर महोदय अपने मुहकमें में काम कर रहे हैं उस की मैं तारीफ न करूं। कुछ भ इयों को थोड़ी सी सिर में खुजली हो जाती है जब कोई किसी की तारीफ करता है। अगर कोई काम अपोजीशन से तारीफ के होंगे तो मैं अपोजीशन की भी तारीफ करूंगा और अच्छे काम ट्रेजरी बेंचेज से होंगे तो उन की भी तारीफ करूंगा। अब मैं जो बात कहना चाहता हूं वह यह कि जहां आप ने 11 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम दिया उस में नुमायां कामयाबी होनी चाहिए।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

कामयाबी है लेकिन जितनी हमें उम्मीद है आप से उतनी कामयाबी अभी नहीं हुई ।..... ...(व्यवधान)... टाइम थोड़ा हुआ, कोई ज्यादा टाइम नहीं हुआ । लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी अभी और कामयाबी की गुंजाइश है । जहां तक ट्रेंस की सफाई का सवाल है, इलेक्ट्रिक फिटिंग्स का सवाल है, रिजर्वेशंस का, एनक्वायरी और बुकिंग का सवाल है, पीने के पानी का सवाल है, केटरिंग का सवाल है या पोर्टर्स जिन के नेता बेनर्जी हैं उन की लाइसेंसिंग का सवाल है और ट्रेंस की पंक्चुअल रिंग का सवाल है, जिस में वह बहुत तो नहीं लेकिन कुछ लेट हुई हैं, और दूसरी अमेनिटीज का सवाल हैं, इन सब में कुछ तो फर्क है लेकिन हमें उम्मीद है कि वह फर्क ज्यादा होनी चाहिए मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूं आप को और मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि 70-72 साल की उम्र में एक बजीर इतना डिलिजेंट है, इतना एफेक्टिव है, दिमाग में इतनी उलझनें रखता है अपने मुहकमे के लिए तो वह काबिले तारीफ है । यहां तो जवान आदमी भी बैठे बैठे ऊंघते हैं और बुड्ढे कितनी मेहनत करते हैं, मैं इस की तारीफ करता हूं ।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो अपनी रेलें हैं यह देश की जायदाद हैं । यह कोई ठेकेदारी नहीं है कि जो आदमी इस को चलाता है, जो आदमी इस को बनाता है या इस का टी० टी० ई० है, गार्ड हैं उन की तनख्वाह दी और मामला खत्म हो गया । नहीं, जैसे वालिद अपने बेटे को पढ़ाता है, पढ़ने के बाद वह नौकर हो जाता है तो सारी तनख्वाह बीवी की सैंडिल पर खर्च कर दे तो वह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं होती इसी तरह हमारी रेलें भी सारा पैसा खर्च कर के बैठ जायं और कोई रकम सरकार को न दें तो वह भी कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है । मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि रेलवे हमारी सब से बड़ी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग है । इस को और अच्छा आप बनाएं, अमेनिटीज दें, वेलफेयर के भी काम करें लेकिन यह सब करते हुए ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा बचा कर, एकोनामी कर के देश के और कामों के लिए दें । मेरा कहना यह है कि यह सब से बड़ा सोर्स आफ इनकम होना चाहिए । सब से बड़ी अंडरटेकिंग है, इस में घाटे की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए और आप के होते हुए कोई बात ऐसी नहीं होनी चाहिए कि सारा पैसा इस पर खर्च हो जाय । बल्कि चाहिए तो यह कि अरबों रुपया देश के दूसरे प्रोजेक्टस के लिए, पानी के लिए, बिजली के लिए, सड़क के लिए, देश के डेवलपमेंट के लिए रेलवे से आना चाहिए । यह मेरी उम्मीद है, हो सकता है कि यह मेरा ख्वाब हो, लेकिन मुझे उम्मीद है और मतलब यही है इस का वरना नेशनलाइजेशन का मतलब क्या है ? जब टांगे वाला, रिक्से वाला, ट्रक वाला, ठेले वाला, बस वाला कुछ न कुछ कमाई उस से करता है, मुनाफा कमाता है तो यह रेलें सारे हिन्दुस्तान की जो हैं, जिन के अन्दर करोड़ों रुपये का सिलसिला चलता है उस में आप को मुनाफा क्यों नहीं होता ? सोशलिज्म के नारे पर से लोगों का विश्वास भी खत्म हो जायगा अगर यह जितनी बड़ी बड़ी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं, चाहे वह रेलें हों, चाहे दूसरे प्रोजेक्टस हों, एयर सर्विसज हों, नेवी की शिप कम्पनी हो, कोई पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग हो, उस के अन्दर मुनाफा नहीं होता । इन के अन्दर मुनाफा होना चाहिए । और इस लिए मैं नन्दा जी से कहूंगा कि आप देश के वह सपूत बनें कि देश के डेवलपमेंट के लिए अपने मुहकमे से करोड़ों रुपया, अरबों रुपया हर साल दिया करें और खिसारे की बात को कम करें जो हर साल खिसारा चलता है ।

तीसरी बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा और वह है

पिल्फ़ेज के मुकाल्लिक। मैं इस बात को मानूंगा कि कई दफे जो चोरियां होती हैं उन के कारण बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होता है। मेरा ख्याल है नन्दा जी इस बात से बहुत खुश नहीं होंगे जो चीज कि मुगलसराय में हो रही है। उस में कुछ न कुछ उन्होंने कंट्रोल किया है। लेकिन दुनिया भर का पिलफ़ेज होता है। हमारे ही मुहल्ले में एक आदमी हर रोज कोयला चुरा कर के लाता है। उस के बारे में पता करने पर भी उस का कुछ नहीं बिगड़ता, तो ऐसा एलीमेंट है कुछ जिस को खत्म करने की आवश्यकता है और इस पिलफ़ेज को बन्द करना बहुत ही जरूरी है। साथ ही देखना यह है कि जो कंजम्पशन बेकार होता था कोयले का उस को भी चेक किया जाना चाहिए। इस के अलावा डीजलाइजेशन ज्यादा कास्टली है या स्टीम वाला कास्टली है इस को एग्जामिन करना चाहिए।

इस बात की मैं तारीफ किए बिना नहीं रह सकता कि हर रोज पहले ऐक्सीडेंट्स हुआ करते थे। लेकिन जब से आप ने सम्भाला है तब से वह बहुत कम हो गया है। पहले बहुत ज्यादा मरते थे ऐक्सीडेंट्स से। अब वह दादाद बहुत कम हो गई है। मैं यह कहता हूं कि शायद भगवान का नाम लेने से भी कोई बात बनती है और भगवान का भक्त मन्त्री अगर भगवान का नाम ले सुबह शाम मन्दिर में जा कर, उस से कुछ ऐक्सीडेंट कम हो जाते हैं तो मैं उसे अच्छा समझता हूं और मैं चाहूंगा किसारे एम० पी० भगवान का नाम लिया करें, उस से देश का भला होगा। तो उस के लिए मैं तारीफ करता हूं कि ऐक्सीडेंट्स कम हो गए हैं। कुछ न कुछ सुधार हुआ है।

अब आखीरी बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। मेरे यहां एक रेलवे लाइन है, बहुत दिनों से उस के लिए हम कह रहे हैं। यह मैं आज इसलिए नहीं कह रहा हूं कि आप मेरी उस स्टेट से एम० पी० और मिनिस्टर हैं बल्कि वह जो नहीं बनती है उस का कारण मैं यही समझता हूं कि आप वहां से एम० पी० हैं, अगर आप वहां से न होते तो बहुत पहले बन जाती। लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह चीज कोई डिस्क्वालीफिकेशन नहीं है। यह रोहतक पानीपत की रेलवे लाइन जिस के लिए मैं कह रहा हूं, इस का उद्घाटन देश के एक बहुत बड़े आदमी लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी के द्वारा हुआ था। अव्वल तो रोहतक से रिवाड़ी तक बना दें तो इस से अच्छी बात क्या होगी? और नहीं तो रोहतक से पानीपत तक तो अश्वय मिला दें रेलवे लाइन से। यह कोई घाटे का सौदा नहीं है। आप नहीं चला सकते तो गोहाने वाले सेठों को दे दीजिए वह चला कर दिखा देंगे। यह अनएकोनामिक लाइन नहीं है। अगर किसी ने रिपोर्ट की है कि वह अनएकोनामिक है तो वह गलत रिपोर्ट है। आप उस की एन्क्वायरी कर लीजिए। इतनी सी बात है, गोहाने तक वह बन चुकी है, उसे पानीपत तक और मिला दीजिए। इतनी शानदार स्टेट किसान जवान की स्टेट को यह एक छोटी सी लाइन दे दीजिए। मैं आप से उम्मीद करूंगा कि आप यह काम जरूर करेंगे। और एक शीलाखेड़ी हाल्ट है जींद पानीपत रेलवे लाइन पर, लोगों ने उस के ऊपर अपना पैसा खर्च किया है, वहां बेटिंग रूप बनाया है, प्लेटफार्म बनाया है, सौ बीघे जमीन मुफ्त में दी है, उस को गवर्नमेंट टेक ओवर कर ले।

एक बात भारत सेवक समाज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। अगर भारत सेवक समाज में कोई भला आदमी हो और उस का केटरिंग का काम दे दें, तो इस में क्या बुरी बात है, क्या चौबीसों घन्टे भारत सेवक समाज की बात करते रहते है। हमारे श्री विश्वास, एम० पी० बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं, लेकिन कभी कभी बाबली बातें करते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि भारत

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

सेवक समाज में कोई अच्छे आदमी हैं और उन को कोई काम दे दिया जाय, तो इस में कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ, चेयरमैन महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा मशकूर हूं, आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया ।

**श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा** (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, मैं जानता हूं कि इस बहस का बहुत ही सीमित दायरा है, मैं उसी दायरे के भीतर अपने को सीमित रखते हुए अपनी दो चार बाते कहना चाहूँगा ।

डिमांड नं० 2 में कुछ नई लाइनों के सर्वे की बात कही गई है, जहां छोटी लाइनें हैं, उन में कुछ को बड़ी लाइन बनाने की बात है; कई स्थानों में नेरो-गेज को मीटर-गेज बनाने की बात है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं और मुझे उन क्षेत्रों से कोई ईर्ष्या भी नहीं है । मैं उन की तरक्की चाहता हूं । किन्तु सोशलिज्म के सिद्धांत को मानने वाली सरकार का यह कर्तव्य होना चाहिए कि सभी क्षेत्रों का विकास एक साथ एव एक तरह से हो ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान बिहार के दक्षिणी भाग की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं । बिहार का संथाल परगना और भागलपुर जिले का दक्षिणी भाग बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं । संथाल क्षेत्र आदिवासी क्षेत्र है, वहां संथाल लोग रहते हैं, डुमका उस क्षेत्र का हैडक्वार्टर है, इस शहर के करीब 40-45 मील के रेडियस में कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है । मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि भागलपुर-मन्दार हिल्स ब्रांच लाइन जो दक्षिणी भागलपुर से हो कर जाती है, उसे बढ़ा कर संथाल परगना होते हुए कहीं मेन-लाइन से मिलाया जाय । इस से उस भाग की एक बहुत बड़ी कमी पूरी हो जायगी । जैसा मैंने अभी कहा था वह एक बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, सन्थालो ट्राइबल लोगों का प्रधान केन्द्र है । वहां एक तरह से अभी तक सभ्यता की रोशनी भी नहीं पहुंच पाई है । इस लिये यह बहत आवश्यक है कि इस लाइन को बढ़ा कर मेन लाइन से मिलाया जाय ।

कुछ लाइनें जो शायद अन-इकानामिक लाइन्ज हैं उन को बन्द किया जा रहा है, लेकिन लोगों की भलाई की दृष्टि से उन का चलना बहत आवश्यक है । इसी तरह की एक लाइन पश्चिमी बंगाल में हाबड़ा आमता नेरो-गेज लाइन है । उस के उठाये जाने की बात चल रही है । मैं आप से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । पश्चिमी बंगाल में आज जो स्थिति है उस में लोगों को जितना कष्ट हो रहा है, उन के कष्टों को और मत बढ़ाइये । यह एक प्रोप्राइटरी लाइन है और इस के मालिकान इस को उठाना चाहते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि या तो सरकार इसे ले ले या जिस तरह भी आप चाहे, इसे चलावें ।

मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री शिव चन्डिका प्रसाद जी, एम० पी० जिस गांव से आते हैं—रोहिणी गांव, जो जसीडीह स्टेशन के पास है—वह मेरे क्षेत्र में पड़ता है । वहां एक बहुत ही पुराना स्टेशन है, लेकिन उस का प्लेटफार्म बहुत नीचा है । वहां के लोगों ने रेलवे मंत्रालय से काफी लिखा पढ़ी भी की है.....

**श्री चण्डिका प्रसाद** (जमशेदपुर) : एम० पी० ने भी रेलवे मिनिस्टर से पत्र व्यवहार किया है ।

**श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा** : मैं जानता हूं बाबू शिव चण्डिका प्रसाद जी ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में

रेलवे बोर्ड से लिखा पढ़ी की है, लेकिन अभी तक वह प्लेट फार्म ऊंचा नहीं बनाया गया है। वहां स्त्रियों और बच्चों को बहुत कष्ट होता है। यह बहत छोटी सी बात है। वहां के योगों को इसके कारण वहुत कष्ट होता है, इस लिए इसे शीघ्र ऊंचा किया जाय।

साउथ बिहार की साहिब गंज लूप लाइन पर लांग-डिस्टेंस की केवल एक ट्रेन है—अपर इण्डिया एक्सप्रेस। मुझे यह कहने में तनिक भी दुविधा नहीं है कि अपर इन्डिया एक्सप्रेस यद्यपि एक्सप्रेस कहलाती है, लेकिन वह चलती है मालगाड़ी की चालू से। कभी भी पंक्चुअली किसी स्टेशन पर नहीं पहुंचती। भागलपुर स्टेशन पर रात को साढ़े बारह बजे पहुंचने का समय है। लेकिन कभी चार बजे, कभी पांच बजे और कभी कभी तो सुबह आठ वजे तक पहुंचती है। इस से लोगों को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है, जो लांग डिस्टेंस पेसिन्जर्स हैं, उन की तकलीफ का कोई अन्त नहीं है। फिर इस लाइन पर ट्रेफिक भी बहुत ज्यादा है। बिहार के भागलपुर, जमालपुर, मुंगेर एवं साहिब गंज व्यापार के बड़े केन्द्र हैं, जो इसी लाइन पर पड़ते हैं। वहां के लोगों के लिये इस ट्रेन से कोई लाभ नहीं है एक दूसरी ट्रेन दानापुर कलकत्ता तक फास्ट पेसेंजर चलती है, वह तो लोगों के कुछ काम आती है, लेकिन अपर इन्डिया एक्सप्रेस लोगों के काम बिल्कुल नहीं आती। इस लिये मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस अपर इन्डिया एक्सप्रेस की चाल को थोड़ा बढ़ावें और सम्भव हो तो दिल्ली से कुछ पहले छोड़ें, जिससे वह भागलपुर रात्रि के 8.9 बजे के भीतर पहुंचे और हावड़ा या सियाल्दा सुबेह 7-8 बजे तक पहुंच जाय।

हमारे उत्तर बिहार के बहुत से साथी यहां हैं। उत्तर बिहार से दिल्ली आने के लिए जो तकलीफें होती है, मैं समझता हूं वे सब उस से परिचित होंगे। छपरा से लखनऊ तो वे किसी तरह पहुंच जाते हैं, लेकिन लखनऊ के बाद उन्हें कोई कनेक्टिंग ट्रेन नहीं मिलती। लखनऊ तक छोटी लाइन है। वहां से बदल कर बड़ी लाइन से दिल्ली आना पड़ता है। लखनऊ आ कर वे लोग दिन भर वहां पड़े रहते हैं, उस के बाद कहीं जाकर शाम को गाड़ी मिलती है। इस लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि उत्तर बिहार से आने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए लखनऊ से दिल्ली के लिए कोई कनेक्टिंग ट्रेन होनी चाहिए।

अभी हमारे एक मित्र ने बरौनी कटिहार लाइन को डबल लाइन करने की बात कही है, मैं भी उस का समर्थन करता हूं।

अब मैं डिमान्ड नं० 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 और 10 पर आता हूं जिनके अन्तर्गत 3590.27 लाख रुपया इन्टरिम रिलीफ के रूम में देने की बात कही गई है। यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है। मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन यह इन्टेरिम रिलीफ काम करने वालों लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं कही जा सकती। आप उन्हें कुछ कागज के टुकड़े दे देते हैं, लेकिन इन का वस्तुओं के विनिमय के रूप में मूल्य क्या होता है? आप जो कुछ भी उन को महीने में देते हैं, यदि उस का सम्बन्ध जीवनोपयोगी आवश्यक वस्तुओं से जोड़ा जाय तो उस का कुछ भी मूल्य नहीं है। मंहगाई बढ़ रही है, चीजों के दाम आसमान को छूने जाते हैं। कहां तक बढ़ेंगे कोई हिसाब नहीं इस लिए रुपयेकेपरू में कुछ तनख्वाह बढ़ा देने से कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। आप बढ़ाते जाते हैं, फिर भी असन्तोष बढ़ता जाता हैं, हड़तालें होती हैं। कभी फायरमेन हड़ताल करते हैं, कभी इंजिन वाले ड्राइवर हड़ताल करते हैं और उस का नतीजा यात्रियों का भुगतना पड़ता है। इस लिए मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जो निम्न स्तर के कर्मचारी हैं, जो चार पांच सौ रुपया तक मासिक पाते हैं, उन की जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं

[श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा]

को फिक्स्ड दामों पर उपलब्ध कराया जाय, फेअर-प्राइस शाप्स खोली जांय, जहां से उन को सस्ते दामों पर चीजें मिल सकें।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे माननीय नन्दा जी सदाचार के बहुत बड़े हिमायती हैं। उन के चरित्र के बारे में किसी को सन्देह नहीं हो सकता और वे अपने चरित्र के साथ साथ देश के चरित्र का भी उत्थान करना चाहते हैं। आज रेलों में जो चोरियां हो रही हैं, मैं जानता हूं उन को रोकने के लिए वे बहुत पहले से ही सचेष्ट हैं और प्रयत्न भी काफी कर रहे हैं, लेकिन चोरियां कम नहीं हो रही है। यदि चोरियां कम हो जायं तो मैं समझता हूं कि उन्हें ऐसी सप्लीमेंट्री डिमान्ड्स के लिए सदन के सामने आना न पड़ें। करोड़ों रुपये के मूल्य की चोरियां प्रतिवर्ष होती हैं। इस की वजह यह है कि हमारे लोगों में कर्तव्य परायणता की भावना की कमी होती जा रही है। जो पहरेदार हैं, वे भी चोरों के साथ हो जाते हैं। इस लिए मैं उन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कम से कम वे कुछ ऐसे उपाय करें जिन से हमारे जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं—चाहे वे मजदूर हों, चाहे स्टेशन मास्टर, वे अपने कर्तव्यों को पहचानें। आज सब से बड़ा रोना यही है कि हमारे कर्मचारी अपने दावे और हकों की बातें तो करते हैं, लेकिन उन के कर्तव्य क्या हैं, उनके दायित्व क्या हैं, उस की चिन्ता नहीं करते। यह बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय नन्दा जी के नेतृत्व में कम से कम रेलवे कर्मचारियों में कर्तव्य परायणता की भावना पैदा होगी जिस से देश का कल्याण होगा।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : सभापति महोदया, मैं रेल मंत्रालय की अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं। हमारे साथी स्वतन्त्रपार्टी के संसद सदस्य ने कहा कि रेलवे पब्लिक सैक्टर में है लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर में उसकी मानोपली है। दूसरी बात उन्होंने कही कि इसको व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से चलाया जाना चाहिए और यह कह देना चाहिए कि इतना रुपया दिया जायेगा, इससे ज्यादा नहीं दिया जायेगा। मैं उनकी इस दलील का समर्थन नहीं करता हूं क्योंकि अगर रेलों को व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से देखेंगे तो फिर इस देश के जो पिछड़े हुए भाग है वहां पर नयी रेलवे लाइनें बिछाई नहीं जा सकेंगी जिसका परिणाम यह होगा कि पिछड़े हुए हिस्सों का कभी भी विकास नहीं हो पायेगा, वह कभी भी आगे नहीं बढ़ पायेंगे।

15.41 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

बी० के० डी० एक वरिष्ठ सदस्य ने यहां पर यह कहा कि अगर 106 करोड़ रुपया कर्मचारियों पर खर्च न किया जाता तो इस अनुपूरक मांग की आवश्यकता नहीं पडती। लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे कर्मचारी है वे क्या हमारे देश की जनता से अलग रहते है? उनके ऊपर जो खर्चा किया जाता है वह क्या उनके घर में ही बन्द हो जाता है और क्या उस मनी का सर्कुलेशन इस देश में नही होता है? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे के जो कर्मचारी हैं, विशेषकर जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, अगर वे इस मंहगाई से दुखी हैं तो क्या उनके ऊपर यह रुपया खर्च नहीं करना चाहिए था? मैं तो समझता हूं कि इससे अधिक उनके ऊपर खर्च होना चाहिए था। 15 से 45 रुपये तक जो दिया गया है उसमें 45 रुपया तो छोटे कर्मचारियों को मिलना चाहिए था।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे नौजवान साथी श्री विश्वास को इस बात पर चिढ़ हुई कि

रेलवे की केटरिंग भारत सेवक समाज को क्यों दे दी गई। अगर किसी प्राइवेट आदमी को वह मिलेगी तो वह खायेगा तो फिर भारत सेवक समाज एक संस्था है, उससे उनको क्या चिढ़ हैं ? अगर करप्शन है तो वह अपनी जगह पर है और उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होगी। मैं पूछता हूं करप्शन कहां नहीं है ? और फिर नन्दा जी के पास क्या कोई जादू हैं कि एक दिन में ही सारे करप्शन को दूर कर देंगे ? इसी प्रकार से एक साधू स्वामी हरि नारायण नन्द हैं ; वे गेस्ट हाउस में रहे, वेटिंग रूम में रहें या कहीं भी रहें तो उससे भी उनको बहुत बड़ी चिढ़ हो गई ।..... (व्यवधान)..... मैं समझता हूं जिसकी आलोचना होती है वही बहुत बड़ा आदमी होता है और जिसकी आलोचना नहीं होती है उसमें काम करने की शक्ति रहीं है ।.....(व्यवधान)..... मैं समझता हूं इस पार्लमेंट में इस तरह से एक एक व्यक्तिगत आदमी का नाम लेकर इस डिमांड की आलोचना करना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है।

हमारे नन्दा जी ने जो 11 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम दिया हैं, कोई नहीं जानता कि उसका क्या परिणाम होगा लेकिन यह बात माननी ही पड़ेगी कि नन्दा जो ने तीन चार महीने के अन्दर कम से कम 5, 6 या 7 सो स्टेशन्स को चेक कराया, सरप्राइज विजिट्स कराई, सारे स्टेशन से लेकर प्लेटफार्म, गाड़ी के डिब्बे और लेट्रिन्स तक की सरप्राइज विजिट्स कराई। मैं यह नही कहता कि सारी दुनिया ही बदल गई उन्होंने इस मंत्रालय को एक नई दिशा और एक नया मार्ग दिया है। लेकिन उन्होंने एक नयी डायरेक्शन दी हैं। इससे हमारे अफसरों पर बड़ा भारी असर पड़ा हैं। अब उनको हर एक स्टेशन, वेटिंग रूम, गाड़ी, लाइन, सभी कुछ देखना पड़ेगा। इसी तरह से जो मुगलसराय का यार्ड है जहां पर कि बड़ा करप्शन चल रहा था वहां पर चेकिंग करने के लिए एक विशा दी है। रेल के वैगन्स में जो चोरी होती थी, जैसे कलकत्ते में जो चोरी हो रही थी तथा चोरी का माल बिजली के पंखे तथा अन्य सामान जहां खपाये जाते थे वहां पर भी उन्होंने अपनी जान जोखिम में डाल कर जाकर देखा। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि इससे सारी चोरियाँ समाप्त हो जायेंगी। अगर हम सारे पार्लमेंट के मेम्बर्स भी मिल करके भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने के लिए कुछ नहीं कर सके तो अकेला एक मन्त्री ही क्या कर सकता है ? लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि उन्होंने एक डायरेक्शन दी है, एक मार्ग दर्शन किया है और जो सारे अधिकारी सो रहे थे उनको जगा दिया है।

इसी प्रकार से उन्होंने कोयले में 10 प्रतिशत तथा जनरल एकानामी में 5 प्रतिशत की कमी की है और इस तरह से जो पैसा बचेगा उसको रेलों में जो खामियाँ हैं उनको दूर करने पर खर्च किया जायेगा। अगर रेल मन्त्री इन बातों की चिन्ता करते हैं तो यही एक बड़ी भारी बात है। .....(व्यवधान).....मैं ने जो कुछ महसूस किया है और जो मेरे विचार हैं उनको मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जो इस्टर्न यू० पी० का एरिया है वह शुरू से ही उपेक्षित रहा है। 23 वर्षों के बाद भी आज वहां पर वही गाड़ियां है, वही डिब्बे हैं और उनमें कोई भी परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। विशेषकर दिल्ली से बनारस जाने के लिए आपने फैजाबाद लखनऊ होकर कोई गाड़ी नहीं दी हैं। हमको बलिया जाना होता है तो हम बक्सर जाते हैं और मुगलसराय में चेंज करते हैं। आपकी डीलक्स जो आती हैं वह बक्सर में रुकती नहीं है। खासकर बनारस से छपरा तक और छपरा से शाहगंज की लाइन तो इतनी उपेक्षित है कि समझ में ही नही आता कि वहाँ पर आजादी का कोई नामो निशान भी है या नहीं। वही स्टेशन्स हैं, वही डिब्बे हैं, वही पानी हैं, सारी

[श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद]

की सारी चीजें वही हैं। हम तो चार साल तक लिखते लिखते थक गए। समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारे अन्दर कमी है या हमारे लिए कोई पैसा ही नहीं हैं। जो देश के लिए इतनी कुर्बानी करने वाले हैं उनकी आज यह दशा हो रही है। नेफा से हमारे मिजिट्री के लड़के अगर 15 दिन की छुट्टी लेकर आते हैं तो दस दिन उनकी यात्रा में ही लग जायेंगे, पांच दिन वे घर पर रहेंगे और फिर वापिस चले जायेंगे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह किस तरह का व्यावहार हो रहा है। मैं नन्दा जी का ध्यान दिलाऊंगा कि उन्होंने क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन किए है, वे इस उपेक्षित एरिया की तरफ भी विशेष ध्यान दें। हमारे यहां गाड़ियों के ऊपर तीन सौ चार सौ आदमी बैठकर जाते हैं। वहां की आबादी चारगुनी हो गई है लेकिन गाड़ियों की कोई भी सख्या नहीं बढ़ी है। लोगों को गाड़ियों में जगह नहीं मिलती है। छपरा और शाहगंज तथा छपरा-वाराणसी के बीच में कोई स्पेशल ट्रेन नहीं है। इसकी तरफ मन्त्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं रेल मन्त्रालय के कर्मचारियों से कहना चाहता हूं जो कि कार्य संचालन करते है मंत्री जी की तरफ से जो आदेश जाते हैं उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन वहां पर नही होता है। इलाहाबाद के विद्युत कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में मन्त्री महोदय ने आदेश दिए थे कि चाहे उन्होंने सत्याग्रह किया है या जेल गए हैं उनको ले लेना है लेकिन आज तक उनको नहीं लिया गया है। वे लोग मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। उनकी जगह पर नये आदमी भर्ती किये जा रहे हैं लेकिन समझ में नही आता क्या बात है कि उनको नही लिया जा रहा है। इसी तरह से एक रेलवे बोर्ड का सर्कुलर है डी० एल० डब्यू० में हिन्दी टीचर्स के लिए 1968 के पहले जो टीचर्स रख लिए गए हैं वे परमानेन्ट कर दिये जायेंगे लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता क्या बात है ? अधिकारी लोग अपने भाई भतीजे और रिश्तेदारों को रखने के लिए एक की जगह पर दस को भर्ती कर लेंगे लेकिन जिसको वाजिबी तौर पर रखना है उसको रखने में रेलवे बोर्ड के सर्कुलर का इम्पलीमेन्टशन नहीं क्या जा रहा है। हम लोग रेलवे के अफसरों से बातचीत करके थक गए। हमने उनसे यह भी कहा कि आप एटार्नी जनरल या ला आफिसर्स से सलाह करके हमको बता दीजिए कि सर्कुलर का क्या मतलब होता है। ..(व्यवधान).....

तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि बनारस हमारा एक बहुत बड़ा स्थान है। भारतवर्ष के सांस्कृतिक कार्यों का वह केन्द हैं लेकिन जितनी भी गाड़ियां आती हैं वह सीधे मुगलसराय होकर निकल जाती है। हम लोग जो दिल्ली से पूर्वी जिलों को जाने वाले हैं उनका बनारस एक स्थान है इसलिए तूफान, आसाम और कालका मेल में से—अगर तीनों को नहीं कर सकते हैं तो कम से कम एक गाड़ी को बनारस डायवर्ट कर दें ताकि छपरा, बलिया, आजमगढ़ जाने के लिए एक ट्रेन मिल सके। ...(व्यवधान)...

अन्त में मैं मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय के दिल में यह बात रहते हुए भी, जो वीकर सेक्शन है, जो कंजुबल लेबर है जो कि हरिजन मुसलमान हैं उन को पांच साल तक इमानदारी से काम करते रहने पर क्लास थर्ड में लेने की बात है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उनका कोई भी कर्मचारी आगे नहीं जाता है। उनके काम में कोई शिकायत न होते हुए भी उनका प्रमोशन नहीं हो पा रहा है। बलिया के कुछ छोटी तनख्वाह पाने वाले हरिजन लोग भारत के कौने कौने में भी हैं उनके लिए कहा जाता हैं कि एन० ई० रेलवे में ही ट्रान्सफर कर दिया जाये लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि रेल मंत्रालय के जो अधि-

कारी हैं उनको ऐपें वीकर सेक्शन के प्रति अपने आउटलुक में चेंज करना पड़ेगा । आज बीस साल के बाद भी उनके आउटलुक में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आता है । वे अब अंग्रेजों के मातहत अफसर नही रहे हैं, उनको अपने आउटलुक में चेंज करना ही पडेगा । जनता जो चाहती है । उसको मानने के लिए उनको तैयार रहना पडेगा । पैसे की कमी के कारण चाहे वे एक काम को न कर पायें लेकिन उनको यह तो मानना ही पड़ेगा कि हमें इस काम को करना है ।

**श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल** (बैरकपुर) : रेलवे मन्त्रालय के सम्बन्ध में मन्त्री महोदय ने जो अनुपूरक मांगें रखी हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मुझे दो तीन बातें कहनी है । पहली बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है कि हमारे डी एम के के साथी ने एकाउंटिंग में, हिसाब-किताब में जो गल्तियां साबित करने की कोशिश की है, मैं समझता हूं वह सही है और उसकी इक्वायरी होनी चाहिए । मै समझता हूँ इसके लिए कोई डिपार्टमेंटल इक्वायरी न करके, पार्लमेंट की एक इन्क्वायरी कमेटी बनाई जाये जोकि इस बात की जांच करे कि आया यह बात सही है या नहीं । ये चीजें हैं जिनसे हमेशा ही नुकसान हो रहा है । ये तमाम बातें हो रही हैं ।

अभी जिस तरह से इन्टैरिम रिलीफ दिया गया है, मजदूरों को दिया गया है, इंक्लाईज को दिया गया है, हमारे मन्त्री महोदय तमाम देश में यह प्रचार कर रहे हैं कि इनको देना पड़ा है, इसलिए अब रेल में घाटा हो रहा है और बहुत ज्यादा मजदूरों ने ले लिया है । मगर जो दिया है, जो उनका अधिकार है यह इनको मिला है । क्या उनका अधिकार था और क्या उनको मिला है, क्या उनको मिलना चाहिए । मगर यहां देश के सामने इस चीज को रखा जा रहा है । मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे की जो गवर्नमेंट अंडरटेकिंग है, यह असल में टाप हैवी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अन्डरटेकिंग है । मैं इसको कहता हूं माथाफोड़ी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जो है उनकी अन्डरटेकिंग' । यह सरकार की अन्डरटेकिंग नहीं है और न इसे मन्त्री चला सकते हैं । नौकरशाही के ये हैं । रेलवे बोर्ड है, जोनल बोर्ड हैं, जोन हैं, जोन के अधिकारी हैं, जनरल मैनेजर हैं, नीचे आफिसर हैं, स्पेशल आफिसर हैं, ऐक्सपर्ट हैं, इतने इतने बैठे हैं । चोरी वगैरह के लिए अलग डिपार्टमेंट है, पिलफरेज पकड़ने का डिपार्टमैंट है, रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स है, सब टाप ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेएशन जो है वह नौकरशाही का जो सबसे बड़ा बोझ है वह उन पर लदा हुआ है जिसके लिये नीचे के कर्मचारी को अपनी इच्छा से काम करने का कोई मौका नहीं मिलता । में एक दो मिसालें देना चाहता हूं जिससे मन्त्री महोदय को पता चलेगा और वह समझ जायेंगे, शायद मुमकिन है ।

एक चीज मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कैसे यह है । एक अदद हम लोग पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर कहते हैं जनता साथ दे, इसके माने पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर साथ दें । हम लोग कोई भी सजेशन, कोई भी प्रस्ताव अगर भेजते हैं तो उसका जवाब नहीं आता । और जवाब नहीं आता है, उसका कारण क्या है ? गुटबन्दी है । माथाफोड़ी जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है उसमें गुटबंदी है । उनमें ग्रुपिंग है, उस ग्रुपिंग में अगर जो पड़ जाता है उस दल का आफिसर जो उसके बारे में कोई चीज नहीं होती ।

मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं पटना रेलवे स्टेशन का जो स्टेशन मास्टर है, जब मैं वहां गया तो वहां के अखबार के ऐडिटर ने कहा कि इतना शरीफ आदमी हम लोगों ने नहीं देखा जैसा ए० के० गांगुली था । इसका तुम्हारी रेलवे के क्या किया । डी० एस० वहां पर रोज शाम को शराब पीता था, उन लोगों ने आपत्ति

[श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल]

की कि यहां आब्जेक्शन होता है, ऐसा न कीजिए। उस आदमी को सस्पेंड किया गया, ट्रांसफर किया गया। मैंने चिट्ठियां भेजी हैं। गवर्नर के सेक्रेटरी का उनके पास सर्टिफिकेट है। अखबार में लिखा, में लिख लिखकर थक गया मगर यह टाप हैवी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जो रेलवे बोर्ड है, उसको मैं नहीं हिला सका। (व्यवधान)

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : (मधुबनी) * * *

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, this is Parliament. This is not चौपाल - That word should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will not go on record.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : आप मेरा वक्त बरबाद कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान) दूसरी मिसाल यह है। अभी आपको मालूम है कि इलाहाबाद के उस इलाके में जहां इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो रहा था, वहां मैम्बरों की छंटाई की जा रही थी, वह अपने आफिसर के पास गये कि हमारा क्या होगा तो उनको सजा मिली। दो सौ आदमी करीब जेल भेज दिये गये। तमाम दूसरे दिन नोटिस हो गई और सबकी छंटाई कर दी गई। छंटाई ही नहीं किया गया बल्कि उसके बाद 500 आदमी भरती किये गये। भरती करने के बाद जब दरबार किया गया तो उसके बाद कहा कि हमने 121 आदमी रख लिये हैं। कल मन्त्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है। मगर यह बात बिलकुल झूठी है। वहां के अफसर ने क्या नोट दिया है कि जितने घेराव में थे, जिन्होंने स्ट्राइक किया था, कोई भी स्क्रीनिंग में नहीं आयेंगे जब उनका स्क्रीनिंग होगा। यह बात वहां पर कही गई है, यह सर्कुलर है, उस का नम्बर में आपको दे सकता हूं। यह सर्कुलर है सी० एस० टी० इ० आर० आइ० का है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की 70 वी रिपोर्ट में रेलवे की तरफ से यह कहा गया था—इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का वहां से सेंटर उठ रहा था, तमाम डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया जा रहा था, तो यह कहा था कि 5 से 10 वर्ष जो आदमी काम किया है उसको नोकरियों में जरूर रखा जाएगा। ये ऐस्टिमेट कमेटी के पास रिपोर्ट दी गई। मगर दस-दस और पन्द्रह-पंद्रह साल की नौकरी वाले आदमियों को बंगाल में करीब 700 आदमियों को छांटा गया है। यहां करीब करीब 500 आदमी को छांटा गया है। आज मुकर्जी को झूठी रिपोर्ट देने के लिए खड़ा कराया गया था, मगर इनको कौन खड़ा करायेगा जिन्होंने झूठी रिपोर्ट दी कि उन्होंने 5 से 10 वर्ष के आदमियों को नौकरियों में रखा है जब इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का काम हो जाता है। यह में पूछना चाहता हूं, मन्त्री महोदय जवाब दें।

यहां लाइट रेलवे का सवाल भी है। लाइट रेलवे ने ऐलान किया है हम फतुवा, इस्लामपुर स्टेशन को उठा देंगे। फतुवा इस्लामपुर को उठाये जाने के विरोध में मेरे पास कई मैमोरेंडम आये हैं। वहां की पब्लिक कहती है कि फतुवा इस्लामपुर स्टेशन वहां 50 वर्ष से है। वहां पर और कोई जरिया नहीं है, बस का भी वहां पर रास्ता नहीं है। उसको भी ये उठा देना चाहते हैं। हजारों आदमी निकाले जायेंगे और वहां की पब्लिक जो है उसमें ऐसा आतंक फैला हुआ है कि वह समझते हैं अगर उठ जायेगा तो हमारा भविष्य क्या होगा। उस पर मन्त्री महोदय विचार करके बतायें की वह क्या करने जा रहे हैं। उसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट क्या करने जा रही है यह साफ तौर से बताना होगा।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

दूसरी बात इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के वर्कर्स को 240 दिन के बाद परमेनेंट करने या दूसरी जगह भेजने का जहां काम हो वहां भेजने का अधिकार है कि नहीं, यह आज डिक्लियर करना पड़ेगा और आपके जो भी वर्कर्स हैं रेलवे में 7 लाख के करीब इनका भविष्य क्या होगा ? इनको 240 दिन के बाद जो कानूनी तौर से काम करते हैं इसके बाद उनका क्या होगा, उनको अल्टरनेटिव जाब मिलेगी कि नहीं, इसका डिक्लियरेशन मन्त्री महोदय को आज यहां पर देना होगा ।

एक बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि मेरी कस्टीट्यूयेंसी में नवापुरा स्टेशन है जिस इलाके में अभी हमने बमों की खबरें सुनी कि वहां बमबाजी हो रही है, वह इलाका जो है वह 'नोमैंसलेंड' की तरह है । वहा पर रिफ्यूजी काफी बसते हैं, इस तरफ वह चाहते हैं कि एक हाल्टिंग स्टेशन हो जाए ताकि पब्लिक आया जाया करेगी तो इस तरह की चीजें वहां नहीं होंगी । चोरी से लाखों करोड़ों का माल चला जाता है वहां से, में लिख लिखकर हैरान हो गया, परेशान हो गया । वहां की पब्लिक ने दरख्वास्त दी, मैं हताश हो गया हूं । जो पालियामेंट के मैम्बर हैं वह जनता से मदद चाहते हैं । जनता कैसे मदद करेगी । जब हम पालियामेंट के मैम्बरों की कोई बात नहीं सुनी जाएगी, कोई अटेंशन हमारी बात पर नहीं दिया जाएगा तो और कौन है जो आकर आपको कहेगा ? वह आफिसर जो है वह कहता है ठीक है, गलत है । आप कहते हैं गलत है । हम कहते हैं कि ठीक है । इन्क्वायरी करिये, चलिये हमको साथ ले जाइये । वह हैं कि आपको नहीं ले जायेंगे । पालियामेंट के मैम्बरों को नहीं ले जायेंगे तो डिपार्टमेंट से जो रिपोर्ट आयेगी उस पर चेयरमैन गांगुली साहब आर्डर दे देंगे कि मैं सेटिस्फाइ हो गया, इसलिए कैंसिल तुम्हारा बात । इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा ? कैजुअल के बारे में आप की पालिसी क्या है यह आप को डिक्लेअर करना पड़ेगा, अमता-हावड़ा रेलवे और फतुहाइस्लामपुर रेलवे के बारे में अपनी पालिसी को आप को डिक्लेअर करना पड़ेगा कि आप क्या करेंगे और एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का क्या भविष्य होगा इस का भी क्लिअर-कट जवाब मैं आप से चाहता हूं ।

श्री बसवंत (भिवंडी) सभापति महोदय, रेलवे मन्त्रालय ने जिन तीन नई रेलवेज के सर्वे के बारे में सप्लिमैंट्री डिमान्ड्स में लिखा है उन में से हर एक की फाइनल सर्वे के ऊपर एक-एक हजार रुपया रखा है । दीवा वसीन रोड की जो सर्वे है उस की फाइनल सर्वे आप बना रहे हैं । प्रथम सर्वे तो बन भी चुकी है, जिसका अनुमान 4 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये का रखा गया है । इंटर्नल लिंक रेलवे की वेस्टर्न और सैंट्रल रेलवे की है उस को डिपार्टमेंट अपने आप बना रहा है । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उस को आप जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करें क्यों कि अगर आप उस के डिमरेज का हिसाब लगायें तो दोनों रेलवेज में 10 या 15 करोड़ रुपया सालाना का अन्दाज बैठेगा जब कि उस के प्राथमिक सर्वे पर खर्च भी कर चुके हैं । जल्दी से पूरा करने के लिए इस के काम को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले तो जो हमारा डिमरेज का नुकसान होता है उस से हम बच जायेंगे ।

जिस समय रेलवे बजट पर बम्बई की सबरबन ट्रेन्स के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी उस के बाद श्री नन्दा ने स्वयं जाकर उन की भीड़ भाड़ को देखा है, देखा हीं नहीं है बल्कि उन गाड़ियों में उन्होंने यात्रा भी की है और वेस्टर्न और सेंट्रल दोनों रेलवेज के तीसरे दर्जे में सवारियां रोज किस तरह से यात्रा करती हैं इसका भी अनुभव किया है । चूंकि श्री नन्दा उन यात्रियों की हालत को देख चुके हैं इस लिए

[श्री बसवन्त]

वहां की तीसरे दर्जे की यात्रा करने वाली जनता उन से यह आशा अवश्य करती है कि उस की स्थिति में सुधार लायेंगे ।

अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि जब भी गाड़ियां बढ़ाने की बात कही जाती है तब समय समय पर एक दो गाड़ियां बढ़ा दी जाती है। रेलवे मंत्रालय की ओर से कह दिया जाता है कि जहां पहले 300 गाड़ियां चलती थीं, वहां अब हम ने दो और बढ़ा दी हैं। लेकिन कौन सी गाड़ियां बढ़ाई जाती हैं ? जो शार्ट-डिस्टैंस गाड़ियां होती हैं वह बढ़ा दी जाती हैं, दस-दस पन्द्रह-पंद्रह मील की गाड़ियां होती हैं वह बढ़ा दी जाती हैं, सत्तर-अस्सी मील की जो गाड़ियां हो ती हैं वह नहीं बढ़ाई जाती हैं । इस से गलत-फहमी हो जाती है । यहां जब हम सवाल करते हैं तो पता चलता है कि दो गाड़ियां चलीं, लेकिन वह दस-दस मील की दो गाड़ियां चलीं लम्बी गाड़ियां छोड़ दी गई । इस पर भी मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

श्री नन्दा ने 11 सूत्री कार्यक्रम अपना रक्खा है । मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं क्योंकि वह दिल से काम करते हैं । लेकिन कर्मचारियों का महासंघ है, उससे सहयोग मिलना जरूरी है । नहीं तो काम में सुधार कैसे होगा ? जब हम लोग स्पीच सुनते हैं और टीका टिप्पणी करने में समय लगाते हैं तो उस से तो सुधार नहीं होगा । कुछ काम करने से ही सुधार होगा । जो मंत्री महोदय का 11 सूत्री कार्यक्रम है उस को अगर कार्यान्वित किया जाये तो लोगों का भी फायदा होगा और काम भी अच्छा होगा ।

अब मैं विरार फुट ओवर ब्रिज की बात कहना चाहता हूं । विरार पश्चिम रेलवे के लोकल ट्रेंस का टरमिनस है । वहां पर 1948 से फुट ओवर ब्रिज बनाने की मांग है । पिछले साल वहां की जनता ने एक सेमिनार किया जिस में श्री कुंटे, एम पी प्रेजिडेंट थे । उस में उस की मांग की गई । लेकिन उसका जवाब यह मिला कि वहां की कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी ने उस को रिकमनाइज नहीं किया है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर उस ने क्यों रिकमनाइज नहीं किया ? क्योंकि जो कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी है उस में कोई भी थाना डिस्ट्रिक्ट का आदमी नहीं है । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वहां पर फुट ओवरब्रिज बनाया जाये और विरार में जो इंटर्नल ओवरब्रिज बना हुआ है उस को दोनों तरफ से बढ़ा किया जाये । इस से वहां की बीस हजार आबादी को सुविधा मिलेगी और वहां की जनता की जो मांग 1948 से चली आ रही है उस की भी पूर्ति होगी ।

इस के बाद मैं सबअरबन स्टेशनों पर पीक अवर्स में ज्यादा बुकिंग विंडो बनाने के सवाल को रखना चाहता हूं । अगर वहां पर ज्यादा बुकिंग विंडोज खोली जाएं तो रेलवे की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी और लोगों का बिना टिकट चलना भी कम होगा । डोम्बिवली में ज्यादा बुकिंग की खिड़कियां खोलने के लिए सत्याग्रह भी हुआ था । मालूम नहीं रेलवे मंत्रालय क्यों इस मामले से इतनी झिकझिक करता है । अगर पीक अवर्स में, अर्थात तीन घंटे के लिए सुबह और चार घंटे के लिये शाम को टिकट देने के लिए अधिक खिड़कियां खोली जाएं तो जनता की काफी कठिनाई दूर हो जाएगी । आज हम को इसके लिए अगर सत्याग्रह करना पड़ता है तो मैं इसको ठीक नहीं मानता हूं, लेकिन इस बात पर अगर ध्यान दिया जाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

सेंट्रल रेलवे में डेढ़ साल से दादर को टरमिनस बनाया गया है । इस का मतलब यह

होता है कि कई गाड़ियां दादर में ही ठहर जाती हैं, जब कि सारी वेस्टर्न रेलवे की गाड़ियां बम्बई सेंट्रल चली जाती हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि मैसूर आदि जाने वाले यात्रियों को दादर से वापस आना पड़ता है बम्बई सेंट्रल को। अगर दादर स्टेशन में वेस्टर्न रेलवे की गाड़ियां भी ठहराई जाएं तो इससे लोगों को काफी फ्रंटियर मेल तो दादर ठहरता है लेकिन सुविधा मिलेगी डीलक्स नहीं ठहरती। उस के वहां न ठहरने से पूना और नासिक जाने वाले एम पीज को भी कठिनाई होती है और वहां की जनता को भी असुविधा होती है।

कल्याण, करनत और कसारा आदि जो स्थान हैं वहां सारी एक्सप्रेस तो ठहरती हैं लेकिन विरार में सारी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां नहीं ठहरतीं, केवल दो ही ठहरती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि पहले वहां से बोरिवली जाना पड़ता है जो विरार से 18 मील दूर है और उस के बाद उतना ही वापस आना पड़ता है। अगर विरार में गाड़ियां ठहराई जाएं, तो इस से रेलवे पर भी प्रेशर नहीं पड़ेगा और जनता को भी सुविधा होगी।

**श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बाँसगाँव)** : सभापति महोदय, रेलवे मंत्री ने जो अनुदान की मांगें और पूरक मांगें पेश की हैं में उन का विरोध करता हूं। विरोध करने के पर्याप्त कारण भी हैं। पहला कारण तो यह है कि इस रेलवे बजट में कहीं भी इस देश के कैजुअल लेबरर्स का हवाला नहीं दिया गया हैं। रेलवे कानून के अनुसार यहां की कैजुअल लेबर को अगर काम करते हुए 240 दिन को जाते हैं तो उनको परमनेन्ट कर दिया जाता है। लेकिन रेलवे अधिकारी ऐसा प्रबन्ध करते हैं कि 240 दिन पूरे होने के पहले ही उन को दो दिन के लिए छोड़ दिया जाता है और दो तीन दिन का गैप देकर उन को फिर लगा दिया जाता है। इस तरह से आठ-आठ दस-दस साल तक उन को टेम्पोरेरी रखा जाता है। अब तक उन को परमनेन्ट करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि आज रेलवे तो घाटे में चलती है लेकिन ट्रक मुनाफे में चलते है, बसें मुनाफे में चलती हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि जो योजनायें मन्त्रालय बनाता है वह ठीक नहीं होतीं। अगर आप सही मानो मैं रेलवे को लाभप्रद बनाना चाहते हैं तो इस देश में रेलवे के जो प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारी हैं आप उन की प्रतियोगितायें आयोजित करें और जो अधिकारी कम पैसे में अधिक लाभप्रद योजना प्रस्तुत करें उन्हें विभिन्न रेलवेज में जनरल मैनेजर और रेलवे बोर्ड का चेअरमैन बनाया जाये। जब तक आप लाभप्रद योजनायें नहीं बनायेंगे इस तरह से तब तक आप रेलवेज में कोई सुधार नहीं कर सकेंगे।

अभी भी रेलवे मंत्रालय का दृष्टिकोण राष्ट्रीय नहीं हुआ है। यहां दिन रात चीन और पाकिस्तान के हमले की चर्चा होती है लेकिन लखनऊ से असम तक की जो रेलवे लाइनें हैं उन को बड़ी लाइनों में बदलने की अब तक आप के पास कोई योजना नहीं है। भटनी लखनऊ तक की लाइन का पहला सर्वे हो चुका है, इंजीनियरी की रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है, लेकिन रेलवे मन्त्रालय कभी उस पर सोचता नहीं है।

राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से तथा सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से भी उचित है। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, असम आदि के पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का भी इससे औद्योगिक विकास हो सकेगा। राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से आप कभी भी नहीं सोचते है। इसलिए में इन अनुदानों की मांगों का विरोध करता हूं।

मार्टिन कम्पनी बहुत दिनों से चल रही हैं।

[श्री मोलहू प्रसाद]

यह एक प्राइवेट कम्पनी है। अब इसको बन्द हुए बहुत दिन हो गए हैं। शाहदरा से सहारनपुर तक एक गाड़ी चलती थी। लोगों की मांग है कि इसको पुनः चालू किया जाए लेकिन इस को चालू करने के लिए रेल मंत्रालय की ओर से कोई कारंवाई नहीं की जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि या तो आप इसको पुनः चालू कराएं या इस को आप स्वयं चलाएं और लोगों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करें।

पेरुमल कमेंटी ने रेलवे से सम्बन्धित जो सिफारशें की थीं उनके सम्बन्ध में अधिकारियों और रेलवे बोर्ड की तरफ से तथा गृह मन्त्रालय की तरफ से टालमटोल की नीति अपनाई जा रही है। श्री जगजीवन राम जी रेल मंत्री थे उनके कार्यालय में ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई थी तो तब उनको जारी न रखने का क्या औचित्य है, यह मेरी तरफ से नहीं आया है। उस वक्त जो परिस्थितियां थीं वही परिस्थितियाँ आज भी विद्यमान हैं। इस वास्ते अब यह भेदभाव क्यों किया जा रहा है।

अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति और उनकी पदोन्नति के मामले में जो पक्षपात होता है, उसका कोई निराकरण तो निकाला जाना चाहिये। रेल मन्त्री ने जो सात नवम्बर को पत्र भेजा और जिन सिफारिशों को श्री जगजीवन राम के कार्यकाल में मान्य किया गया था अब इन सिफारिशों को न मानने का औचित्य उस पत्र से सिद्ध नहीं होता है। इस वास्ते में कहूंगा कि अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के कल्याण के सम्बन्ध में फिर से आप विचारकरें और पेरुमल कोटी की रिपोर्ट को आप स्वीकार करें। इसको अस्वीकार करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए पेरुमल कमेंटी ने यह भी सिफारिश की थी अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के जो संघ बने हैं, इनको समान्यता दी जाए। लेकिन रेल मंत्रालय और ग्रह मन्त्रालय यह कहता है कि जाति के आधार पर मान्यता प्रदान नहीं की जासकती है। आप देखें की जातियां उप जातियां और धर्म जब तक लिखा नहीं रहता है तब तक पार्लिमेंट के मैम्बर या एसेम्बली के मेम्बर भी चुनाव लड़कर और जीत कर नहीं आ सकते हैं, नौकरी प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकती है। इस वास्ते उसके आधार पर उनको समान्यता मिलनी चाहिये। आप उस समिति की सिफारिशें इस वास्ते नहीं मान रहे हैं कि यहां अफसरों का राज है। इस देश में जनतंत्र तो नाम के लिए ही हैं। इस नाम की यहां कोई चीज नहीं है। जो अफसर कहेंगे वही बात आप मान लेंगे। अगर ऐसा ही रहा तो काम नहीं चल सकेगा। अकल के ठेकेदार यही नहीं है। मैं कहूंगा की जो प्रतिभाशाली अफसर है, उनकी प्रतिभा का लाभ उठाया जाना चाहिए और इस के लिए प्रतियोगिता होनी चाहिए। ठीक ढंग से योजनाओं को कार्यवित करने के लिए रेलवे मुनाफे में चल सके घाटे में चलने से हट कर, और उसी तरह मुनाफे में चल सकें जिस तरह से बसें, ट्रकें आदि चलती हैं, इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि एक प्रतियोगिता आयोजित की जाए और सभी श्रेणियों, प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय और चतुर्थ, के कर्मचारियों को उसमें भाग लेने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाए। रेलवे में चोरी कैसे खत्म हो सकती है, मुनाफे में रेलवे को कैसे चलाया जा सकता है, इसको लाभदायक कैसे बनाया जा सकता है इसके बारे में सभी के विचार आपको पता चल जायेंगे। और जो अच्छे विचार आपके सामने आएं उन को आप कार्यवित्त कराएं। आज होता है यह कि भाई भतीजावाद का सहारा लिया जाता है और जो प्रतिभशाली व्यक्ति होते हैं वे चाहें अधिकारी हों या कर्मचारी, उनको कभी अवसर

नहीं मिलता है। उनको तरक्कियां नहीं मिलती हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि सारी योजना विफल हो जाती है। आप चाहे ग्यारह-सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाएं भी पंद्रह-सूत्री ये सब मिट्टी में मिल जाएंगे अगर आप ने इस तरह से काम नहीं किया। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि काम ठीक हो तो आप एक प्रतियोगिता करिये और उस प्रतियोगिता के आधार पर नियुक्तियां तथा पदोन्नतियां हों। वर्ना जैसा काम हो रहा है ऐसे ही होता रहेगा। आप के साधु समाज से सुधार नहीं होगा और कोई आपको धन्यवाद देगा और कोई आपकी निन्दा करेगा और यह धन्धा चलता रहेगा और गाड़ियां जैसे चलती हैं, वैसे चलती रहेंगी। देश जहन्नम में चला जायेगा। इस वास्ते मौलिक परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत है।

इन सब कारणों से जो ये अनुदानों की मांगें हैं, इन समूची मांगों का मैं विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Sir, the basic fact about the railways in India is the very uneven development of the railways in the conutry. This has happened in spite of the attempt to fill up the gap. In fact, the railways themselves have contributed to the present imbalance in the country. I therefore suggest that the entire transport policy, not only the railway transport but road transport as well as canal transport, should be reived particularly in relation to the areas like Assam to which I belong, where the railway system has been consistently neglected. The canal system that was there in existence before the partition has disappeared, and a new canal system has been hanging fire for the last 20 years. The Brahmaputra canal system which was proposed was always rejected by the Transport Ministry. When a backward area is to be developed, the question of transport policy must come in. Road transport are and laid transport competing ; one is in the private sector and the other is in the public sector. It is very easy to say that railway transport will not be profitable because railways themselves have allowed competition from road transport in such a manner that in Assam thousands of trucks are going, imposing a huge burden on the State administration in terms of maintenance of roads. Because of the inefficieny of the railway system and the high cost of metre gauge etc., the development of railways has never been taken seriously in Assam and the relation between rail and road transport has not been put on a proper keel. Therefore, my suggestion is that the railway system in Assam must be brought up-to-date. It will not do to have one system for the rest of the country and another for Assam. On the one hand we have a fast train going from Dehli to Calcutta in 17 hours and on the other, in Assam, to travel 200 miles from Gauhati, the train takes 17 hours ! The Railway Ministry should not say that in ten years time there will be some improvement. They should extend the broad gauge line throughout Assam. We have one line connecting Assam with the rest of the country. The broad gauge line should be extended upto Gauhati. Immediately it should be included in the fourth plan.

During the British days, only tea gardens were connected by railways. As a result of it, all leading towns of Assam except Gauhati and Dibrugarh are not connected by railways. We have made a suggestion—this suggestion was made even during British days—that by connecting Barua—Bamungaon with Silghat, a distance of 45 miles, one can have a good railway system connecting Nowgong, Jorhat and Golaghat. This suggestion has been consistently turned down in spite of the fact thst it was considered feasible 20 years ago. a request the Railway Ministry to construct this 45 mile railway line, so that the townst of Assam can be connected by rail. It is a small demand.

Due to Naga depredations, the running of trains during night was discontinued. Now an attempt should be made to restore them. This should not be made a pretex for discontinuing night trains for ever in this area. No train leaves Gauhati in the evening to any place in Assam. This position should be remedied. As a result of an agitation, a train was introduced between Jorhat

[Shri Beea Brata Barua]

and Gauhati. It is a hopeless train taking 17 hours to cover 200 miles. It should be made faster. A number of shuttle trains should be introduced between different junctions in Assam, so that some sort of relief can be given to the passengers.

**श्री लखन लाल कपूर** (किशनगंज) : इन अनुदान की मांगों के अवसर पर सदन के बहुत से सदस्यों ने नन्दा जी को उनकी दक्षता तथा उनकी कार्य कुशलता के लिए धन्यवाद दिया है। मैं भी उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं इसलिए कि एक दिन की बात है कि मैं असम मेल से नहीं जाना चाह रहा था और मेरी जीप के खराब हो जाने के कारण मैं असम मेल के शैड्यूल्ड टाइम से छः घण्टे लेट स्टेशन पर पहुंचा। छः घन्टे लेट पहुंचने पर भी मैं ने असम मेल को स्टेशन पर खड़ा पाया और वह गाड़ी मुझे मिल गई और मैं उस में यात्रा करने में सफल हो गया।

आज कल भारत की रेल गाड़ियां, चाहे वह राजधानी एक्सप्रेस हो, असम मेल हो, पंजाब मेल हो, तूफान मेल हो, मद्रास मेल हों, कोई भी हो, बैल गाड़ी से ज्यादा तेज नहीं चल पा रही है। इसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी रेलवे बोर्ड पर है।

श्री नन्दा ने रेलवेज में सुधार के लिए जो ग्यारह-सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाया है, उसके बारे में उन्होंने सदस्यों की सजेसन्ज इनवाइट की हैं और कहा है कि वे इसमें अपना सहयोग प्रदान करें। मैंने अविलम्ब आज से करीब छः महीने से पहले उस ग्यारह-सूत्री प्रोग्राम के बारे में श्री नन्दा को अपने लिखित सुझाव भेज दिये थे। आपके सुझाव मिले हैं, इस बारे में आप से बातें करेंगे और आप को इसका उत्तर दिया जायेगा, इस के अलावा मन्त्री महोदय की ओर से आज तक मुझे कुछ नहीं मिला है।

उस पत्र में मैं ने यह सवाल उठाया था कि रेलवे बोर्ड में कई अफसर पंद्रह-पंद्रह सालों से बैठे हुए हैं, जबकि रेलवे बोर्ड आफ कान्डक्ट के अनुसार कोई अफसर एक जगह पर तीन वर्ष से ज्यादा नहीं रखा जा सकता है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि जूनियर अफसरों और कर्मचारियों की सीनियारिटी रुकी हुई है।

इस लिए सारी बीमारी रेल भवन और रेलवे बोर्ड से शुरू होती है। अगर श्री नन्दा रेलवेज को ठीक तरह से चलाना और घाटे को रोकना चाहते हैं, तो वह सब से पहले रेलवे बोर्ड को देखें, जो सारी बीमारी की जड़ है। रेलवे बोर्ड की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इस सदन में सदस्यों ने बार बार कहा है कि रेलवे बोर्ड की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह सफेद हाथी यहां बैठ कर सारे देश की रेलवेज को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी लेता है, लेकिन सारी बुराइयां रेलवे बोर्ड से चलती हैं और जी० एम्ज० तक पहुंचती है। रेलवे बोर्ड को खत्म करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और उस के स्थान पर एक एक एक्सपर्टस कमेटी के द्वारा रेलवेज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, तभी रेलवेज में करप्शन, भ्रष्टाचार और घाटा कभी खत्म नहीं होगा।

यह सरकार समाजवाद का नारा देती है और समाजवादी व्यवस्था में विश्वास करने का दावा करती है। 1958 की हड़ताल के बाद रेलवे कर्मचारियों को इनटेरिम रिलीफ दिया गया है, जिस के लिए मंत्री महोदय ने लगभग 36 करोड़ रुपये की ये मांगें पेश की हैं। लेकिन जो लोग इस रेल के चक्के को चलाते हैं, जो खून पसीना एक करते हैं, उन को क्या दिया जा रहा है? पंद्रह रुपये। लेकिन जो लोग रेल भवन के एयर-कन्डीशन कमरों में बैठते हैं, उन को 45, 50 और 65 रुपये दिये जा रहे हैं। क्या यह इस सरकार की समाजवादी व्यवस्था है। यह कार्य समाजवाद के खिलाफ है और इसके लिए वह बधाई के पात्र नहीं हो सकते हैं।

जब से श्री नन्दा मिनिस्टर बने हैं, तब से रेलों में सुधार करने और विशेषकर केटरिंग के कारण पैसेंजर्ज को होने वाली असुविधा के बारे में मैं उन से तीन बार मिल चुका हूं और आधे दर्जन से ज्यादा खत भेज चुका हूं। जो लोग रेल में यात्रा करते हैं, उन को खाने को नहीं मिलता है उन की सड़ी हुई चीजें और कम चीजें मिलती हैं, उनको खाना टाइम पर नहीं मिलता है, उन की अवहेलना होती है और इस विभाग में चोरी फैली हुई है।

मैंने कटिहार का उदाहरण दिया है। जब डा० राम सुभग सिंह मंत्री थे, तब मैं उनके ध्यान में यह मामला लाया था। स्वर्गीय मेनन साहब के सामने भी मैं ने इसको रखा था। कटिहार की जनता की तरफ से यह एक पब्लिक पेटीशन पड़ी हुई है। जो बातें आज श्री विश्वास ने कही हैं, वे सारी बातें मैं ने डिटेल में लिखी हैं। लेकिन इस के बावजूद इस बारे मे कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जा रहा है। 1-10-1966 में रेलवे बोर्ड के आदेश के द्वारा प्राइवेट केटरर को हटा कर उस के स्थान पर डिपार्टमेंटल केटरिंग शुरू करने का आर्डर इस्यू किया गया। उस के बाद रेलवे बोर्ड में पेरवी हुई और 16-1-69 को डिपुटी डायरेक्टर ट्रैफिक (जेनेरल), रेलवे बोर्ड के डी० ओ० लैटर नम्बर 96-टी० जी० III 635 के द्वारा यह आदेश दे दिया गया कि डिपार्टमेंटल केटरिंग को हटाकर प्राइवेट केटरर को वापिस लाया जाए। श्री नन्दा ने इस बारे में कहा कि आश्चर्य इस बात का है कि रेलवे की नीति है कि एक स्टेशन पर दो तरह की केटरिंग व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती है, तो फिर वहां पर प्राइवेट केटरर को कैसे रखा गया। लेकिन इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आज एन० ई० एफ० रेलवे में मेसर्ज अग्रवाल ब्रदर्ज की मानोपली है। वहां डिपार्टमेंटल केटरिंग को हटा कर उन्हें सात स्टेशनों और चार डाइनिंग कारें में काम दिया गया है।

मेसर्ज अग्रवाल ब्रदर्स इस केटरिंग को सब-लेट करके आठ लाख रुपया कमाते हैं। उस कम्पनी का अपना एक पैसे का भी इनवेस्टमेंट नहीं है। आठ लाख रुपया कमाकर वे रेलवेज को सिर्फ बीस हजार रुपया देते हैं। मैं इसको सदन की मेज पर रखता हूं और चाहता हूं कि इस में रेलवे बोर्ड का जो हाथ है' उस के बारे में बाजाब्ता सी० बी० आई० की तरफ से एन-क्वायरी हो। इसके लिए इंस्पैक्टर भेजने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

मेसर्ज अग्रवाल ब्रदर्स एक मरे हुए आदमी, एम० लाल नाम से सिग्नेचर कर के कम्पनी को चला रहे हैं। एम० लाल के भाई ने यह एफिडेविट दिया है कि वह मर चुका है और एल० लाल का फोटो दिया है। वह फोटो श्री नन्दा को भेजा जा चुका है। इस सब के बावजूद मेसर्ज अग्रवाल ब्रदर्स एक मरे हुए आदमी के नाम से सिग्नेचर करके अपना काम कर रहे हैं। यह बहुत भयंकर और गम्भीर बात है। इस बारे में एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए और उन को बाजाब्ता सजा होनी चाहिए।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gahuati): On a point of order. A very serious allegation has been brought against the Railway Board by the hon. Members we demand on behalf of the House that a parliamentary inquiry committee should go into this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. I hope, the hon. Minister will reply to it.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर: सरकार ने शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे को एवालिस कर दिया है। उस के कर्मचारियों को ग्रेचुइटी नहीं मिली है और वलोजिंग एलाउंस नहीं मिला है। जब पिछले बजट सेशन माननीय सदस्य, श्री कुण्डु,

[श्री लखन लाल कपूर]

ने यह सवाल उठाया था, तो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि मैं खुद इस मामले को देखूंगा। लेकिन अब उन्होंने यह जवाब दिया है कि यह मामला मिनिस्ट्री आफ लेबर को रेफर कर दिया गया है कि उनको पैसा क्यों नहीं मिला है। उन्होंने क्या प्रामिस किया था और अब क्या जवाब दे रहे हैं।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री फणि गोपाल सेन, ने जूट के वैगन्ज के बारे में सवाल उठाया है। यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है और सदन को देखना चाहिए कि इस के पीछे क्या राज है। वह जूट से एक-तिहाई फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाता है। बिहार, आसाम और विशेषकर नार्थ बिहार जूट के सब से बडे अड्डे हैं और किशनगंज एशिया में सब से बड़ा निर्यात का सेंटर है।

वहां पर उन्होंने तीन महीने वैगन्स नहीं दिए क्योंकि इस्टर्न रेलवे के अधिकारी जूट मिलों के मालिकों से मिल गये। उन से मिल कर उन्होंने एम्प्टी वैगन्स देना शुरू नहीं किया और तीन महीने तक नहीं दिया। कारण की यह हमारे यहां जूट का पीक सीजन है - सितंबर, अक्तूबर और नवम्बर। 70 लाख मन जूट हमारे यहां होता है पूर्णिया और सहरसा में। लेकिन दस रुपया प्रति मन घाटे पर कास्तकारों का अपना जूट बेचना पडा क्योंकि मिल मालिकों ने रेलवे के अधिकारियों से मिल कर वैगन्स आने नहीं दिये, गाड़ी नहीं मिली रेलवे बोर्ड से और उन्होंने उन से सस्ते दाम में जूट लेकर अपने गोदामों में जमा किया। बाध्य होकर जूट ग्रोग्रर्स को कम दाम में जूट उन के हाथ बेचना पड़ा। इस में 7 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा बिहार के जूट के छोटे छोटे किसानों को हुआ है। इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार हैं ? इसकी एन्क्वायरी हाई लेवल पर होनी चाहिए। यह इतना बड़ा करप्शन जो पूंजीपतियों से मिल कर हुआ है उस की एन्क्वायरी जरूर होनी चाहिए।

अन्त में एक बात और मुझे कहनी है। रूक्साताला बंध उडीसा में है, यहां नैरो गेज लाइन है, इस को ब्राड गेज करने के लिए आप ने प्रामिज किया था, यह काम आप पूरा कर दें।

SHRI S. N. MISRA (Kannauj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir. I must congratulate the hon. Minister of Railways for taking up in a very short time three important aspects which are necessary for bringing about improvement in the railways. The 11-point programme initiated by the hon. Minister has taken shape. It is very difficult to complete the programme in a very short time.

The difficulties of the passengers have been looked into. Now we have got checking done by officials, not only by officials but also we have taken cooperation of private individuals, societies and associations. They are at work. We will be able to find a larger improvement there We have already found an improvement. An improvement has been done in the cleaning of the carriages, the services, the lighting and in the running of the trains

My hon. friends over there said that there has been delay in the running of the trains. They have not visualised that we have lost ten times more the working hours only by on single device, that is, by pulling up the chain. The provision has already been made whereby the penalty for wrongful pulling up of the chain has been increased five times. Unless we curb these activities which lead to loss of time, it is not possible to have regulated timings for one single individual to do everything. I beseech all my brother Members of Parliament to cooperative.

The other day, I had a talk with the hon. Minister. He is prepared to entrust certain powers of checking to the Members of Parliament. (*Interruptions*) There are

people who have been thinking of the police only. They have to change their attitude. They have to convert police into policy. They have to change outlook and thinking. It is not the destructive criticisn that helps. We have to come forward with constructive programme and to complete the programme takes always time, Within a short time, the hon. Miinster of Railways has been able to do much. You give him an opportunity, time and necessary funds and also your cooperation and you will realise what he hes been able to do.

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : We are giving him everything ; we are not denying our cooperation. But he is not coming forward.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : None of the Members here will be able to produce even a child in less than 9 months and 10 days. How can the hon. Minister complete the programme in such a short time ? You give him time. It is the productivity of the railways. You have te think of it. You can talk very well unconscious of it.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Out of 9 months how many months Nandaji has been given ?

SHRI S. N. MISRA : I am very happy that you have started interrupting. Have some introspection and try to find out as to how many more facilities you have now... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is very little time. There is no time for interruptions.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : The employees have also been benefitted. It is unfortunate that party politics has been brought into the railways also. With the large number of Unions that have come in, we are sorry, that our labour is not giving us all that is possible for which not the labour is responsible but the vested interests and the political Parties are responsible. Try to correct yourself and do service to the country.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Only the Congress Party is responsible.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Please don't interrupt him.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : I am sorry to say that some of my vocal friends do only believe in talking. They do not have the patience to watch and see. They may do it at home, but, here they think they need have no fears. So they keep on talking. Even the Chairman has permitted my learned friend unnecessary interruptions. He would not get them at home but he is having the liberty of having interruptions here. I would beg of him to maintain a little decorum in the House. (*Interruptions*) This is the reason why there are interruptions in the working of the railways and there is a fall in the efficiency of the railways. By talking they want to interrupt the efficiency of not only this Honse but also of the railways.

Let the hon. Member give time. After all the railways have been running. You do not know what improvements have been made. It is not easy to see everything. But after you have put your mind to that direction, then alone you will be able to realise how many trains have been speeded up.

We have limited resources. Now let us enlist the co-operation of the public. You don't remember and you don't realise the amount of losses the railways are suffering on accout of pilferage. Look at the claims that are being made. You have to raise your character. It is the co-operation that will be required from every section of the people. It may not be possible for one single individual like the hon. Minister to whom it has been entrusted. It is with your co-operation that he will be able to do much more things than you expect.

With these words, I support the demands of the Railways.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : Sir, we are living in an age where the modern means of transport are being revo-

[Shri H. Sreedharan]

lutionised. Modern science to-day is thinking in terms of magnetic tracks and that day is not far off when we will have atomic trains.

When you look at the Railways, you have to judge the Railways by modern standards and not by what Mr. Nandaji has done through his eleven-point programme. The watchword of modern programmes is speed, comfort and safety at reasonable cost... (*Interruptions*) I would like to ask the Members sitting in the Government Benches to look at the Railways and judge them by the yardstick that I have mentioned.

How many new trains you have introduced which run at high speed ? We were told when the Rajdhani Express was introduced from Delhi to Calcutta that many more Rajdhani Expresses would come. A Rajadhani Express would run from Madras to Delhi also, it was stated. But nothing has come out. The trembling mountain has only brought forth a mouse, that is the supplementary demand.

In my State there is one train which runs from Caunanore to Ernakulam. It takes 14 hours while the State transport takes only 8 hours. I would like to tell Mr. Nandaji through you that the Railways are facing keen competition from the State transport and air travel. Unless you modernise those trains, unless you speed up the trains, the State Road Transport will take over the entire service. I know what they say. They say, in spite of all the efforts taken, there is a huge rush on the Railways. It is not because of your efficiency. It is because of the increase in population. Large number of people are travelling because of development in industry. Therefore, it is not because of the efficiency of the trains. This is a matter which you have got to look into, from a scientific point of view.

Next I wish to deal with comforts of the railway passengers. Sir, it has been said on the floor of the House many times that the Railway should provide the minimum comforts to the passengers. Of course, we are not comparing our Railways with the Railways in the United Kingdom and the United States where travel by train is a luxury. They say, they will provide drinking water in the trains. But nothing has been done. The hon. Members of the Congress benches said that Nandaji has revolutionised and brought in efficiency. But I would like to ask: Have you succeeded in providing drinking water in all the Express trains in India ? I have to ask this straight question. Can he stand up with a clean conscience and say that there is one train in India which is running to correct time ? There is not even one single train in India which is running to correct timings. What is the efficiency that you are talking about ?

You talk about labour and you say so many things about labour and you compare it with other countries. I say, labour in every country in the world is on their triumphant march and no Government will be able to stop their onward march.

There is another point that I want to bring to his attention. For this Railway Minisery, Sir, the Railways does not exist beyond the south of Madras. During the short period that Shri Govinda Menon was the Railway Minister something was done to improve the condition of the Railways beyond the south of Madras. That is all.

I would like to cite one instance. Let Shri Nandaji travel by the direct coach from Mangalore to Delhi. I won't call it a direct coach, but I would call it a pig-sty. I have travelled in this coach a number of times. There is no electricity ; there is no fan. They are attaching very old compartments. Sitting in Delhi, I know, it is very difficult to reach far off into the hearts of Kerala. But this is what is happening. They attach very old coaches which are lacking in amenities in such long distance trains.

Once I asked the Railway Officer : Why are you attaching such old compartments to long-distance trains ? This is what I have been told ; 'It is because Members of

Parliament from the South do not shout about these things.' I know this thing will not happen in any part of Delhi, They talk about economy. Where is economy ? Why do you keep this white elephant of a Railway Board ? Why do you attach big saloons to big railway officers ? You talk so much about socialism. Why don't you abolish this special saloon given to big officers ?

There is one more point about my constituency which I will mention before I finish. I wrote a letter on the 29th November, 1970 to the Railwry Minister. He did not care to reply to me. I have been elected by the people and I am here to represent their grievances. I am not here by the courtesies and the convenience of the Railways. I again repeated my letter on the 6th of December. He merely acknowledged the letter. This is what he said :

> "I am in receipt of your letter of 30th November, 1970 regarding stoppage of West Coast Express at Badagara, provision of platform shelter at Chemmancheri railway station in Olavakkot Division and certain other matters."

What is this ? Am I receiving an acknowledgement for a money order form ? I am a Member of Parliament. At least, Shri Nandaji should have said, I am looking into it, or I am asking the Southern Railway about it.

We want stoppage of the West Coast Express at Badagara. The Chemmancheri Railway Station in the Olavakkot Division should have a roofed platform. These are the simple demands. This matter has been pending for a long time. About the overbridge at Choryde, the stock reply that they give is that the State Government has not acquired the place. I made enquiries in Trivandrum. I was told that they have acquired the place and they have submitted the papers. But as yet nothing has come out of it. Now, I would like to place a small demand before the Southern Railway, which relates to my constituency. It is regarding the construction of a proper platform at Chemancheri railway station in my constituency. That is the only one railway station in the entire Olavakkot division where they do not have a platform.

Kerala is a State where there are heavy rains. I had pointed this out several times, but nothing has come out of these representations.

Finally, I come to the need for the reconstruction of the goods shed Badagara railway station. This was constructed in the South Indian Railway years back, and now it is a dilapidated building, and any day it may collapse and kill the workers working there. There is no space now for storing the goods, because all around the yarn bales are stacked. I sent to the hon. Minister a photograph which was recently published in the newspapers in this connection, but I have not received any reply from the hon. Minister. I would say that we can tolerate incompetence, because most of the Ministers are incompetent, but when incompetence is combined with impertinence, it takes a man to his doom.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet) : I am one of those who feel that the 11-point programme introduced by Shri Nanda will be of very great use not only for the Railways but also for the community, and I am compliment him on this.

It is the duty of the Members of Parliament to assist the railways in the proper implementation of this programme. The Railway budget shows a deficit of about Rs. 60 crores every year. This really upsets the economy of our country. It is quite essential that the budget squares up at least in the coming years. For this, we need more efficiency on the part of the railway administration. We should also see that the overtime payments to the various employees is minimised to the maximum possible extent. Otherwise, we cannot square up and have a balanced budget. This must be borne in mind. We cannot increase Passenger fares, and we cannot increase the goods freights. So, more efficiency is wanted. Then only we can save the economy.

Unfortunately, in the railways, the branch lines are very much neglected. As

[Shri Sudarsanam]

pointed out by my hon. friends who spoke before, there are no fast trains on the branch lines, and the community is experiencing very great hardship. So, special considertion should be shown to the branch lines, especially for long distance traffic on the branch lines.

Of course, ticketless travel is slightly on the decrease, but it must be stopped totally. Here, social organisations must come to the rescue of the railways. The railways alone cannot stop it. Everybody must take interest in this and see that ticketless travelling is completely eliminated.

Goods traffic is also subject to tremendous delay. I find that thousands of wagons are delayed at great junctions, and I have seen cases where wagons covering a distance of only about 20 miles are detained for about ten days. This has been pointed out to the Railway Administration, but still we do not have a proper remedy. Some steps are essential to cut down these delays in regard to goods traffic, because the goods are intended for industrial production, and if the goods are not supplied at proper time, production will be seriously affected, and the prices of the finished products will be on the increase. So, special attention is required to see that the wagons are not delayed in transit. The movement of the wagons must also be speeded up.

There is tremendous pilferage in the open wagons. This must be stopped. In regard to the pilferage at the loading and unloading stations, the Intelligence Department must come to the rescue of the railways. Here also, the social organisations must do something and see that pilferage is stopped.

Also, we find false claims from several consignors and consignees. This must also be stopped, and something must be done to see that our budget is squared up.

In conclusion, I would refer to the need for the conversion of the metre gauge line between Guntur and Macherla. This is being worked out for long, but so far we do not have any change in the gauge of the line. This conversion must be done.

Also, Nadikuduru and Babynagar must be linked up, so that the distance between Madras and Hyderabad is very much reduced and the transit time for the Passenger and goods traffic cauld be considerably reduced. It will also result in betterment of the economy, and therefore, these two places must be linked up at once. It is a very short distance. This will be very beneficial to the railways.

Now the Nagarjunasagar project is coming up. There will be plentiful production of foodgrains and other produce. They need transport for moving to various markets. Unless the line is converted into broad gauge and linked with Hyderabad, we cannot ensure a good price to the producers for their produce. So this must be executed with expedition. With these few words, I support the Demands.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : Our Railways are our biggest national asset and we are proud of it, or rather we were proud of our Railways till 1966 or 1967, because till then they were contributing handsomely to the general revenues. Since that year, the Railways have been incurring losses every year. The loss has been consistent and its magnitude is growing every year. This year it is reported the deficit may go beyond Rs. 70 crores. So of late this loss has become an annual feature.

When the Railway Budget was represented in 1967, the then Minister, Shri Ponnacha, assured this House that strict economy would be affected in administration. I think in pursuance of that policy, fresh recruitment was banned and this wes observed for some time. Now I read in the papers that this ban has been relaxed and fresh recruitments are being made even though in some branches the administration is over staffed. I know very well that ten years ago the total number of employees was only about 9 lakhs and now it is nearly 13½ lakhs. Efficiency has gone down ; we have quantity, but no quality. Every

member is concerned with these growing losses in the railways because these are reflected not on those incharge of the management, but on the poor people, the masses as the administration will adopt the easiest course of making up these losses by raising the fair and freight. They do not bestow any attention on other factors which would minimise the expenditure and cut down losses.

So in the first place, there is absolute necessity for effecting economy in administration. Otherwise, the entire finances will be in doldrums.

It has become a practice with the employees to go on strike every year, perhaps two or three times a year. Every strike brings in its wake an extra burden on the people because extra expenditure cannot come out of a vacuum. It must be borne by the people. So every strike means increased fares and freight. I must impress on the Railway Minister at this juncture the urgent necessity to effect strict economy.

There are other methods also by which the mounting expenditure can be brought down. This depends upon the efficient working of the department. For example, the rolling stock is not properly utilised. There is wastage of wagons. Secondly, there is a great deal of pilferage. There is ample scope to save on coal and diesel. Thirdly, in spite of a special squad and in spite of the asssurances given by the railway administration, there is no substantial improvement in bringing down the evil of ticketless travel. I know that Shri Nanda is sincere and that he wants to improve the railway administration. In pursuance of his principles, he brought out a Eleven Point programme according to which he wanted to minimise the expenditure incurred on coal and the pilferage of coal. I do not know how far his programme has been successful and whether he is getting proper co-operation from his staff, but I do not find any appreciable economy effected or increase in income.

The break in gauge in the country is an inherent defect that the railways have been suffering from and it requires a very bold policy. It is unfortunate that we have the broad gauge, metre gauage and narrow gauge because transhipment from one gauge to another involves great staff and greater expenditure. I had urged before that it must be the policy of the Government to aim at a uniform guage throughout the conntry which will ensure not only less expenditure but greater safety and comfort to the public. Instead of this they have only adopted a half-hearted policy. For example, they have sanctioned the replacement of the metre gauage from Poona to Miraj by broad gauage. But there is no meaning in stopping it at Miraj. It has to be extended right up to Bengalore if it is to prove fruitful and give maximum benefit to the people. All your schemes are half-hearted. The same thing applies to the line between Bangalore and Guntakkul which will ensurue uninterrupted and continuous traffic between Bangalore and North India *via* Bombay, but the Railway Ministry are not doing it.

Again, I must point out that there was a proposal at one time to dismantle unremunerative lines, especially loop lines and short distance lies, and there was a loud protest against this rightly because the remedy lines not in dismantling them, but in extending them to a point where they will fetch a substantial revenue. For instance, there were a number of loop lines in Mysore State which were constructed at a time when the Railways were owned by the State of Mysore, and the idea was to extend them stage by stage, but after the railways were transferred to the Centre, that programme was given up. In fact, I may mention one case, and I have tabled a cut mention also in respect of that, namely the Hospet-Yaswantpur line to connect the Chitaldurg line. There are 20 miles of railway line on either side with nothing in between to connect them. These two short lines will not yield any revenue because they have blind ends. Revenue can be earned only if these two lines are connected. This lines has become very important because Hospet is going to have a steel plant very soon and the entire area is very rich in Manganese and other ores. I know that the railways have conducted a survey recently and I understand that it will be a good line. I hope the hon. Minister will pursue this and see that this railway line is sanctioned very early.

[Shri J. Mohamed Imam]

**17.0u hrs.**

There are number of unmanned level crossings on our railways, and these unmanned crossings are a source of great danger to the rural population and to rural traffic, such as cart traffic. There are a number of cases of deaths or accidents that have occurred. In fact, when there is a crossing of the railway line, it is the rseponsibility of the railways to see that these crossings are properly guarded and the people are warned. But you throw the responsibility on others who may not know when the train arrives or when the train leaves. There are many such unmanned crossings between Bangalore and Kengeri. Probably this is the case with some other railways also. I urge that every crossing on the railway lines must have proper protection and must have proper guard and the traffic accross the line must be given sufficient warning.

With these words, I resume my seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. I have to place a problem before the House because there are some more Members who are very anxious to speak.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Two minutes each.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whether it is two minutes or three minutes, there are nearly 10 Members who have pressed thier desire to speak. If they do not get a chance during this discussion, they want to be given a chance during the discussion of the Appropriation Bill. I wanted to call the Minister at 5 0' clock and finish this discussion at 5.30. because we have to take up the half-an-hour discussion at 5.30. We want to close this debate today, because we have already exceeded the time. I think we have taken one hour more than what was fixed. (*Interruptions*) I have to find out what is to be done. One proposal may be like this : that this half-an-hour discussion may be taken up on other day, and we can make use of that half-an-hour and go up to 6 0' clock with the railway demands.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Agreed.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : That half-an-hour discussion also is about the late-running of railways.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. PARTHASARATHY) : That half-an-hour discussion also pertains to the railways : late running of trains.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I will suggest a compromise ; [*Interruption*) His subject will not be covered by this. If his half-an-hour discussion is postponed to another day, he says it cannot be before the 16th. It will be after the 16th. I do not know whether there is any other half-an-hour discussion fixed already for the 16th. We will try to fix it subject to convenience.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : 18th.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Subject to convenience and other engagements already fixed, we will try to oblige you. We will tell the Speaker to oblige you.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : My point is that it should not be scuttled. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. We need not waste time. It will never be scuttled bnt another date will be fixed later. Now, we have only very little time, and Members should not take much time. Mr. George.

**17.04 hrs.**

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL *in the chair*]

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukundapuram): Sir, I wholeheartedly support these demands, and I wish well of the 11 point programme put forward by the hon. Minister. But here, I would like to add a note of caution, because these are days when the 10 point programme dwindled down to a one point programme. So I may submit that this 11 point programme also should not go that way. So that this 11 point pragramme and all these good schemes should not scuttle,

I would like to make a few suggestions. As hon. friend Shri Sreedharan was repeating here, I am also one of those who feel that beyond the south of Madras, the railway authorities have a feeling that it just does not exist at all. We have been hearing that railways are one of our oldest and biggest ntaional enterprises. If anybody has the slightest doubt that it is more than 100 years old, I will invite him to Kerala where anybodycan see hundred year old platforms and railway station in a state of excellent preservation. The oldest railway station in India is one called Korati, which is a sight to see. Incidentally, it is in my constituency. If you want to see the oldest coaches and waggons, you can go to Kerala and see them running between Shoranur and Cochin.

If your eleven point programme is to succeed, it must be well balanced. For the last so many years, especially after independence, there was just a short span of a few months when the railway authorities realised that after all, there is a place called Kerala. That was during the good old days of my predecessor, Mr. Govinda Menon. I regreted to say, that when a high railway official was told that a particular scheme was one which Mr. Govinda Menon wanted to implement, he was callous enough, uncultured enough, to say, "after all. Mr. Govinda Menon is dead." That is the attitude which some railway officials take.

Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda used to come to Kerala for his ayurvedic treatment. I will invite him to come to Kerala for ayurvedic treatment, but incidentally, I would request him to travel between Shoranur and Cochin by train and see the condition there himself.

There are certain things which are neglected even in these Supplementary Demands for Grants. The problem of the conversion of Ernakulam-Trivandrum line into broad gauge is still there, Nobody is thinking about it in the railway Ministry. In the survey there is a provision included, but no amount is earmarked for fresh surveys of railways in Kerala. The Kuttipuram-Guruvayoor-Trichur link line and the very important coastline between Ernakulam and Kayamkulam are subjects which are just not heeded by railways at all. I am sure by this time the pillars of Parliament must be familiar with the name of the west-coast railway in Kerala *i. e.* Ernakulam-Kayamkulam railway. But nothing is coming out. When Mr. Govinda Menon was railway Minister, he insisted that the train must stop at Angamli, a very busy and crowded railway station, because he realised its importance. But now after Mr. Govinda Menon's death, that particular train is not stopping at Angamali. What does it mean ? I do not want to connect these two, but are we not to understand that there is a real regional imbalance ? I am trying to put it in polite language. About the foot-bridge in Alwaye some 4000 people are travelling every day, but the railways are obstructing it. About the over-bridge in Alwaye railway station which is right in the heart of the town, the railways say, "We have have already got to over-bridges." But in the cities, we need more over-bridges. The railways are insisting that the municipality must pay for it.

I was thinking of bringing up a few demands of the workers, because in that particular sector, there is absolutely no housing facility for railway staff. How do you expect they will work it they have to pay more than half their salary as rent is urban areas ? I humbly submit that the case of Class III staff who are stagnating for a number of years without increments must be favourably considered.

Before I conclude, I want to present before yon an issue of national importance. Ours is a great country, but still can our Railway Minister or Railway officials say that in this great country, anybody can travel by train to the tip of our land ? No ; because still Cape Comorin is not connected by rail. It is a national shame, according to me. At least taking into consideration our national pride, I humbly submit that the railway authorities must take up the question of connecting Cape Comorin by rail, so that national integration is facilitated at least by railways.

**श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) :** सभापति महोदय, आप ने मुझ को दो घन्टे बैठने के बाद

[श्री शिव नारायण]

बुलाया, इस के लिए धन्यवाद।

श्री नन्दा बुजुर्ग आदमी हैं और उन्होंने 11 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम दिया लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ दोहराना पड़ता है कि जो निकम्मा रेलवे बोर्ड बैठा हुआ है उन के सीने के ऊपर उस ने उस को रूट आउट कर दिया, उस की डेम केअर किया। यह हालत है रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री की। श्री नन्दा दो दो बार प्राइम मिनिस्टर इन्चार्ज रहे इस मुल्क के, अब वह रेलवे मिनिस्टर हैं, लेकिन अपने 11 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम को कैरी आउट नहीं कर पाते है। मैं दस बरस से कहता कहता मर गया कि आप डबल लाइन कीजिय गौहाटी से लखनऊ तक, लेकिन कोई सर्वे तक नहीं हुआ। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में हमारे यहां फर्स्ट क्लास बेटिंग रूम था लेकिन आज वह टरेमिनेट हो गया। आज वहां पर बेटिंग रूम और रिटायरिंग रूम है वह आफिसर अकुपाई किये हुए है। लखनऊ में दो बाथ रूम्स हैं, लेकिन वह भी यात्री ठीक से इस्तमाल नहीं कर पाते है, उन को मुश्किल हो जाती है। लखनऊ में जो होटल है वह इतना गन्दा है जिस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। मैं ने वहां की रोटी यहां ला कर दिखलाया है। लेकिन उस में भी कोई चेंज नहीं हुआ। भी नन्दा चाहे लखनऊ जायें चाहे कहीं और जायें, यह फैक्ट है कि हम उन के मेसेन्जर है और यहां आ कर सही खबरें देते है, जब कि यहां सिर्फ कागज के पोथे आते है। मैंने श्री नन्दा को कई लेटर लिखे, मैं उन का शुक्रगुजार हूं कि उन्होंने लड़का का ट्रांसफर किया, लेकिन अफसर लोग उन को छुट्टी नहीं देते हैं। वह खुदा मियां हो गये हैं। मुझे इस की शिकायत है। जो गवर्नमेंट के देखने वाले है उन को कहीं पर तो इस में ब्रेक लगाना ही चाहिए।

बस्ती में डबल प्लेटफार्म नहीं है। वहां लोग दो दो घन्टे खड़े रहते हैं। मैं ने देखा कि वहां दस बरस से ओवर ब्रिज की मांग है। हम लोग इस के लिए कहते कहते मर गये। रुपया भी मंजूर करते है। लेकिन इस के लिए कुछ होता नहीं। स्टेट आप के पास खिसका देती है और आप स्टेट के पास खिसका देते हैं। इस फुटबाल की दौड़ में काम नहीं हो रहा है। हम आप को सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम क्या करें, आप के कानों पर जूं नहीं रेंगती। आप के अफसरों पर आप का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। आप प्राग्रेसिव होने का नारा लगाते हैं। जो ए० पी० आप के बहुत बड़े आदमी को हरा कर आया है और रेलवे आफिसर भी रहा है उस की भी कोई परवाह नहीं होती, उस की सुनवाई नहीं होती। आखिर हम किस से कहें? हमारी सब से बड़ी मांग है कि रेलवे बोर्ड को हटाओ आज हम सफेद हाथी इस को समझें या मिनिस्ट्री को समझें आज इस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि गड़बड़ियां चल रही है और काम नहीं हो रहा है।

आज लोग चन्द्र लोक पहुंच रहे हैं और हम कहते है कि हम बड़ा शानदार काम कर रहे है, बड़ी बहादुरी कर रहे है, सम बड़े प्राग्रेसिव हैं। लेकिन हैं कहां आप है? आप चीटी के बराबर भी नहीं है। जब लोग चन्द्रलोक पहुंच गये तब आप अपनी रेलवे को भी ठीक नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। केरल के मिनिस्टर के मर जाने के बाद वहां जहां पर पहले ट्रेनें रुकती थीं अब वह रुकती नहीं है। आज थर्ड क्लास के यात्रियों की हालत जानवरों से भी बदतर है, हालांकि वही आप को पैसा देते हैं। जो सफेद हाथी रेलवे बोर्ड बैठा हुआ है वह बिल्कुल उन की केअर नहीं करता है, यह अफसोस की बात है। इस मुल्क में जान नहीं है नहीं तो वह आप को उखाड़ कर फेंक देता दिन दहाड़े, आज यह स्थिति है। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि या तो आप इस पर ध्यान दें या फिर रिजाइन कर के घर चले जायें और किसी दूसरे को रेलवे प्रशासन में आने दें। यह सीधी सीधी बात है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का अनुग्रहीत हूं कि आप ने मुझ को यहां बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं जानता हूं कि यह मेरी अन्तिम स्पीच है इस सेशन की या इस पार्लियामेंट की। मैं जानता हूं कि जल्दी ही जनरल एलेक्शन होने जा रहे हैं। उस के लिए भी हम तैयारी कर रहे है। हम गाफिल नहीं हैं। यह गवर्नमेंट जायेगी और यह राटेननेस बाइप आउट होगी। अगर दूसरी जिम्मेदार गवर्नमेंट आयेगी तो इस से अच्छा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन देगी। केरल वाले आप से रेल के डब्बे मांगते है, लेकिन आप तो डब्बे रूस को दे रहे हैं, इन को कहां से मिलेंगे। इस लिए मैं श्री नन्दा से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह बुजुर्ग है और उन की बड़ा जिम्मदारी है। वह पुरानी पीढ़ी के आदमी हैं और बरसरे एक्तदार है। वही कुछ कर सकते है, नहीं तो भगवान ही मालिक है।

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member said that this is his last speech in Parliament. Is the Parliament going to be dissolved ?

MR, CHAIRMAN : He has already paid a compliment to me.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Sir, I am a new member and I am being threatened by the dissolution of Parliament.

**श्री कवर लाल गुप्त** : सभापति महोदय, अभी यूनिटी मूब के सस्थापक श्री शिव नारायण ने यह कहा कि रेलवे बोर्ड हर तरह से जिम्मेदार है और मन्त्री बड़े अच्छे हैं। रेलवे बोर्ड को स्कैप कर देना चाहिए। क्या मैं श्री नन्दा से और उन से पूछ सकता हूं कि हमारे संविधान के अनुसार कौन जिम्मेदार है ? क्या मिनिस्टर जिम्मेवार नही है। अगर रेलवे बोर्ड ठीक से काम नहीं करता तो रेलवे मिनिस्टर इनकामिटेंट हैं और मिनिस्टर को चार्ज करना चाहिए। इस लिए किसी अफसर को एस्केपगोट बना देना ठीक नहीं है। अगर कोई अफसर ऐसा है जो आप का कहना नहीं मानता तो उस के खिलाफ कार्रवाई कीजिये, नहीं तो जनता तो आप को दोषी करार देगी। जिम्मेदारी तो अन्त में मिनिस्टर की ही है। अगर रेलवे बोर्ड हट जायेगा। तो कोई सेक्रेट्री बैठ जायेगा, ज्वायेंट सेक्रेट्री बैठ जायेगा। इस तरह से इस का कोई समाधान होने वाला नहीं है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि रेलवे हमारी सब से बड़ी पब्लिक सैक्टर प्रोजेक्ट है फिर भी उस में हैवी डेफिसिट आ रहा है? इस का कारण क्या है? पिछले साल आप ने किराया भी बढ़ाया, लेकिन दुःख की बात यह है कि अगर इसी तरह का विहैविअर पब्लिक सैक्टर का रहा तो जो श्रद्धा आज लोगों को पब्लिक सैक्टर में है वह भी हट जायेगी। मैं उन लोगों में से हूं जो चाहते हैं कि रेलवे पब्लिक सैक्टर में रहे, लेकिन उस को ठीक से काम करना चाहिए।

मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे बोर्ड किस तरह से काम करता है। मैं अभी परसों गौहाटी से लौटा हूं। वहां के लोगों ने मुझे बतलाया कि वहां पर कई महीनों से उन की पन्द्रह हजार बैगनों की डिमान्ड पड़ी हुई है। वह जूट एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं। तीन महीने से आर्डर बुक नही हुए। जो रिश्वत दे देता है उस का आर्डर बुक हो जाता है। अगर पन्द्रह हजार बैगनों का किराया आप के पास आए तो आप की ढाई तीन करोड़ रुपयों की आमदनी हो सकती है और एक्सपोर्ट से जो आमदनी होगी वह अलग। मन्त्री महोदय हमेशा कहते हैं कि पेसेन्जर ट्रैफिक से नुक्सान होता है और गुड्स ट्रैफिक से हम को फायदा होता है। मैं श्री नन्दा से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब इतनी मात्रा में आप के पास गुड्स ट्रैफिक अवेलेबल है तब आप सो क्यों रहे है ? आप छोटी-छोटी कहानियां बनाते हैं, कहीं साधू

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

भेजते हैं चोरियों को पकड़ने के लिए और कहीं कुछ करते है। इस से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। जब तक आप बड़ी-बड़ी चीजें नहीं रोकेंगे तब तक कुछ फायदा होने वाला नहीं है।

आप का जो ज्यादातर करप्शन है वह जो स्क्रेप का माल होता है उस के कारण होता है। आप उस को ठीक कीजिये। जो एक हजार रुपये का माल है उस को पचास रुपये में ले लिया जाता है, और मिल मिला कर किया जाता है। आप इस के मौडस आपरेन्डी को किसी को भेज कर मालूम कर लीजिए।

दूसरी बात मैं दिल्ली के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। यहां पर अन्डरग्राउंड रेलवे के बारे में सर्वे हो रहा है। मैं ने सवाल पूछा था कि छः महीनों में इस में क्या प्रगति हुई है। जो मेट्रोपोलिटन सिटीज हैं उन में अगर आप जल्दी कार्रवाई नहीं करेंगे तो वहां पर इतनी बस्तियां बस जायेंगी कि अगर आप अन्डर-ग्राउंड रेलवे बनाना भी चाहेंगे तो नहीं बना पायेंगे। मैं श्री नन्दा से नम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि जिस शहर दिल्ली में वह रहते हैं उस का कुछ भला करें और व्यक्तिगत रुचि ले कर अन्डर-ग्राउंड रेलवे का सर्वे जल्दी से हो इस का प्रयत्न करें यहां पर जो ओवरजिक्र हैं जैसे सफदरजंग एअरोड्रोम के पास, उन की ओर ध्यान देना जरूरी है। सफदरजंग के लिए आज 10-15 साल से कहने पर भी उस के बारे में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। नतीजा यह है कि ट्रैफिक वहां पर जाम रहता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से उम्मीद करता हूं कि वह इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

मेरी प्रार्थना पर श्री नन्दा रेलवे कालोनीज देखने गये थे। मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं इस के लिए, लेकिन हालत वही की वही है। इस के बारे में कोई खास काम नहीं हुआ है। वहां जो छोटे छोटे लोग रहते हैं कम से कम उन की बेसिक नीड्स के बारे में जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए और उन को पूरा करना चाहिए। जो उन की तकलीफें हैं अगर उन को दूर करने में थोड़ा पैसा भी खर्च करना पड़े तो उस का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

**श्री एस० एम० जोशी** (पूना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री नन्दा से केवल सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। मैंने किसी वक्त इस सवाल को उठाया था कि रेलवे पोर्टर जो काम करते हैं उन का एक संगठन है और उस के द्वारा आप के सामने उन लोगों ने अपनी शिकायतें रक्खी थीं। जहां तक सेंट्रल और बेस्टर्न रेलवे का सवाल है, मैं जानता हूं कि उन से कभी कभी सेंट्रल रेलवे में पांच-पांच रुपये ले लेते हैं और बेस्टर्न रेलवे में 3 रुपये या ऐसे ही कुछ लिया जाता है। हम ने सुझाव दिया था कि उन को पेंशन वगैरह भले ही न दें लेकिन आप जितना पैसा लेते हैं, जब वह बुड्ढे हो जाते हैं तो उन को कुछ न कुछ रिटायरमेंट बेनिफिट तो मिलना चाहिये। उन के बारे में आप ने जाँच करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई। कमेटी ने कहा कि चूंकि वह रेलवे के नौकर नहीं हैं इस लिए उन्हें रिटायरमेंट बेनिफिट नहीं मिलेगा। लेकिन इस के लिए आर की क्या जरूरत थी। यह तो एक थर्ड डिवीजन क्लर्क भी कह सकता था कि चूंकि वह रेलवे के नौकर नहीं हैं इस लिए उन को रिटायरमेंट बेनिफिट नहीं मिल सकता। इतना पैसा उन से ले लेते हैं तो उनको जाते वक्त कुछ रिटायरमेंट बेनिफिट तो आपको देना चाहिए।

कोच एटेंडेंट जो होते हैं, मान लो वह बम्बई से चला और इलाहाबाद आ कर उसकी ड्यूटी खत्म हो गई, अब रात को वहां सोने के लिये उसके पास जगह नहीं होती है। रनिंग रूप में उसको जगह नहीं मिलती है। कहां सोए

और कहां वह जाए, इसका उसको पता नही होता है। उनका कुछ बन्दोबस्त आप को करना चाहिए।

पूना के वास्ते कोच लगाने के लिये हम ने बहुत इसरार किया था। आपने कोच लगा तो दी है लेकिन एक तो पुरानी लगाई जाती है और दूसरे वह बहुत देर में पहुंचाती है। जैसे हम ग्यारह बजे पहुंच सकते हैं लेकिन अगर इस कोच में बैठ कर जाते हैं तो दो बजे पहुंचते हैं, दोपहर को पहुंचते हैं। मैं ने सुझाव रखा था कि पंजाब मेल के साथ आप उसको लगा सकते हैं और कल्याण में या दादर में उसको बदल सकते हैं इस पर भी आप ध्यान दें।

फ्रंटियर मेल बम्बई से चलती है दिल्ली के लिये। दादर बहुत बड़ा स्टेशन हो गया है। वह जंकशन भी है और कई गाडियां वहां से छुटती हैं। वाइसराय के वक्त से चली आ रही, आदम के जमाने से चली आ रही फ्रंटियर मेल को वहां रोका नहीं जाता है। सेंट्रल रेलवे की गाडियां रुकती हैं, डैकन क्वीन रुकती है लेकिन क्योंकि हमारे पास दूसरी गाडियां हैं, इस वास्ते उसको वहां रोका नहीं जाता है। पूना से हम आएंगे गाडी को पकडने के लिए तो इसको छोड कर हमें टैक्सी ले कर सेंट्रल स्टेशन जाना पडेगा। अगर आप दादर में रोकेंगे तो जहां दो चार घण्टे आपकी गाडियां लेट चलती हैं, वहां दो तीन मिनट वहां रोकने से कोई खास नुक्सान आप का नहीं होगा वहां रोकने में आपको क्या दिक्कत है, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहूंगा।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** विभागीय मजदूर यूनियनें जो कैटेगरी के बेसिस पर बनी हुई हैं पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की रेलों में चल रही हैं। जिन यूनियनों को मान्यता नहीं मिली है, उनकी तरफ रेल मंत्री का ध्यान मैं दिलाना चाहता हूं। गत 27 सितम्बर को दिल्ली में देश की पंद्रह विभागीय यूनियनों की एक बैठक हुई थी और उस बैठक में इंडियन रेलवे मेन कनफैडरेशन की स्थापना की गई थी। उस कनफैडरेशन के लोग इस बात की तैयारी कर रहे हैं कि यूनियनों की मान्यता के सवाल और दूसरे सवालों को ले कर बड़े पैमाने पर हिन्दुस्तान में आंदोलन किया जाए। उसे यह निश्चय इसलिए लेना पड़ा है कि रेल मंत्री ने आल इंडिया रेलवे मेन फैडेशन और नेशनल फैडरेशन आल इंडियन रेलवेमेन को आड बना कर अपने अधिकारियों को यह आदेश दिया है कि उनके रिप्रिजैंटेशन को न लिया जाए, उन से बात न की जाए, उनकी बात अगर जायज भी हो तो भी उसको सुना न जाए। इस सवाल को लेकर रेल मजदूरों में बड़ा असन्तोष व्याप्त हो गया है पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में जिन में स्टेशन मास्टर है, मेकेनिकल स्टाफ के लोग हैं, रनिंग स्टाफ के लोग हैं, गार्ड लोग हैं, केरेज वैगन के लोग हैं, तथा और भी तरह तरह के लोग है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कनफैडरेशन बना है इसके साथ जो पंद्रह यूनियनें सम्बद्ध हैं और जिसके पीछे लगभग आठ लाख रेल मजदूर हैं, उनकी अगर आप बात नहीं मानेंगे तो फिर रेलवे में शांति कैसे हो सकेगी। आपको सोचना होगा कि तमाम यूनियनों को मिला कर एक यूनियन बनाई जाए। अब तक आप उन्हें एक नहीं बना सकते हैं तब तक उनकी बात को आप सुनिये, कलेक्टिव बारगेनिंग के सिद्धांत के मुताबिक उन से बातचीत कीजिये। इस तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए ताकि जो व्यापक असन्तोष लोगों में है उस असन्तोष को दूर किया जा सके और सही मानों में रेलवे में सुधान आ सके।

वेतन आयोग ने कैटेगरी वाइज यूनियनों से मेमोरेंडा मांग कर अच्छा काम किया है। उन के पास उसने प्रश्नावली भी भेजी है और उसका जवाब मांगा है। मैं चाहता हूं आप व्यवस्था करें कि उन यूनियनों के प्रतिनि-

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री

धियों से वेतन आयोग के लोग मिलें, फैडरेशन के लोगों के साथ जिस तरह से बात की है उसी तरह से उन से भी बात करें। इससे भी स्थिति सुधारने में आसानी होगी।

इलाहाबाद डिविजन में जो इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन एम्पलायीज हैं और जो अभी तक वर्षों से अस्थायी हैं उन्हें स्थायी बनाने का आदोलन चल रहा है, उन्होंने इस सवाल को ले कर कुछ मास पूर्व हड़ताल की थी। हड़ताल बाद में समाप्त हो गई। आपके रेलवे के अधिकारियों ने कहा कि वह स्थायी काम नहीं है। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने कहा है कि वह स्थायी काम है। इस रोशनी में आपने आर्डर दिया कि तमाम मुअत्तल मजदूरों को नौकरी पर ले लिया जाए, उनको एबजार्ब कर लिया जाए। लेकिन आपके अफसर इस काम को नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैंने एक चिट्ठी जो उन्होंने जारी की है, उसका एक अंश पढ़ कर आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं और इसके बाद में समाप्त कर दूंगा। डिप्टी सी० एस० टी० ई०, आर० ई०, इलाहाबाद की यह चिट्ठी है, जिस का अंश मैं पढ़ रहा हूं :

> "Staff those who went inside jailor fled away or took far in recent casual employee's strike should not be screened for regular absoration in Railways as their taking part in the strike should be considered as a disqualification for the purpose of regular employment".

आपने तो आर्डर दिया है कि उन्हें एबजार्ब कर लो लेकिन आपके अफसर आपके आर्डर को नहीं मानते हैं। जो अफसर आपके इन आर्डर्ज की अवहेलना करते हैं, क्या उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई नहीं होनी चाहिए ? ऐसे अफसरों को आप डिसमिस क्यों नहीं करते हैं ?

बिहार में लाइट रेलवेज है, फतुहा से इसलामपुर और आरा से सहसराम तक। उन को आप अपने हाथ में ले लें। वहां की विधान परिषद और विधान सभा के सौ से अधिक सदस्यों ने यह मांग की है। सरकार को इन रेलवेज को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिये ताकि जनता को कोई तकलीफ न हो और रेलवे ठीक से चले। साथ साथ रेलवे कर्मचारियों की जो दिक्कतें हैं वे दूर हों और उनकी मांगों को भी माना जाए।

जो बातें मैंने बताई है अगर इनकी तरफ रेल मन्त्रालय का ध्यान जाएगा तो रेल मजदूरों में जो असन्तोष है वह दूर हो सकेगा और रेल गाड़ियां ठीक से चल सकेंगी। तभी आपका जो ग्यारह सूत्री प्रोग्राम है वह भी सफल हो सकेगा।

**श्री राम धन** (लालगंज): रेल मन्त्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत ग्यारह सूत्री कार्यक्रम की काफी चर्चा की गई है। लेकिन इस कार्यक्रम में अपेक्षित सफलता नहीं मिल रही है। मुगलसराय की बात बहुत चलती है। कोयले की खपत मे कमी करने का सुझाव भी दिया गया है। यह भी कहा गया है कि कोयले की कमी की गई है। लेकिन कोयले की खरीद फरोख्त में जिस प्रकार रेलवे के बड़े अधिकारी गड़बड़ी करते हैं, उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आप जानते हैं कि घटिया किस्म का कोयला रेलवे को सप्लाई होता है और बढ़िया किस्म के कोयले के दाम लिये जाते है। इसको रोका जाना चाहिये। साथ ही ऐसा भी होता है कि अगर रेलवे वैगन में छः टन कोयला लादा जाता है तो दस टन कोयले को लादा गया है, यह रिकार्ड पर दिया जाता है। इसकी कोई रोकथाम नहीं हो रही है। रेलवे अधिकारियों द्वारा जो यह कोयले की चोरी कराई जाती है ठेकेदारों से मिल कर, इसको रोकने की कोई कोशिश नहीं हो रही है।

भारत सेवक समाज की भी चर्चा की गई है। मैं मुगलसराय में उस रोज उपस्थित था जब नन्दा जी वहां गए थे। मुझे वहां उन से मिलने में दो दिन का समय लग गया। भारत सेवक समाज के एक स्वामी हरि नारायण नन्द हैं जो सुपर मिनिस्टर हैं। रेल मंत्री को रेल अफसर तो सलाम करते हैं लेकिन इन स्वामी जी के वे चरण छूते है। मंत्री महोदय ने वादा किया था कि मैं बनारस जाऊंगा तो वहां एम पीज तथा वहां के प्रतिनिधियों से मिल कर समस्याओं को सुलझाने की कोशिश करूंगा। लेकिन वहां मुझे उन से मिलने में दो दिन लग गए। आप यह भी देखेंगे कि जो स्वय सेवी संस्थायें हैं उन्होंने वहां रेलवे से पैसा लेकर कैम्प लगाया था। ऐसा क्यों होने दिया जाता है? वहां साधुओं का भंडारा लगा हुआ था। रेलवे की ओर से उनको पास दिये गये थे। जो साधू हैं उनकी साधू प्रवृति होनी चाहिये। रेलवे का खर्च वे क्यों करते हैं? एक तरफ आप खर्चे में कमी की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ इन पर इतना आप खर्च कर देते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के सब एम० पीज० ने कहा है कि रेलवे विभाग द्वारा पूर्वी जिलों की उपेक्षा हो रही है, लेकिन इस बारे में कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। आप जानते हैं कि कानपुर इलाहाबाद और मुगलसराय से हो कर आठ गाड़ियां हावड़ा जाती हैं। लेकिन लखनऊ के अयोध्या शाहगंज हो कर दिल्ली से कोई गाड़ी नहीं जाती है। सभापति महोदय, आप जनसंघ के एम० पी० हैं। आप जानते हैं कि अयोध्या हिन्दुओं का तीर्थस्थल है, लेकिन उस की उपेक्षा की जा रही है और उस के लिए कोई ट्रेन नहीं दी जा रही है। हम इस बारे में चिट्ठिया लिखते लिखते हार गये हैं। श्री नन्दा कहते हैं कि हम ने इसके लिए एक अलग सैल बनाया है। हम चिट्ठी लिखते हैं और उसका एकनालेजमैंट आ जाता है। फिर अफसरों के द्वारा तैयार किया हुआ नोट मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर के साथ नत्थी हो कर चला जाता है। इस तरह रेल मंत्री पोस्ट बाक्स और लैटर बाक्स का काम करते हैं।

यह जरूरी है कि लखनऊ शाहगंज हो कर वाराणसी के लिए ट्रेन चलाई जाये। अगर रेल मंत्रालय इस बात को नहीं मानेगा, तो हमें मजबूर होकर दूसरे उपाय करने पड़ेंगे। जब तक उस के साथ कड़ाई से बात नहीं होती है, तब तक वह कोई बात नहीं मानता है।

वाराणसी देश की सांस्कृतिक राजधानी है। वहां जाने वाले यात्रियों की बिल्कुल परवाह नहीं की जाती और उन को कोई सुविधायें नहीं दी जाती हैं वहां से जो अप्पर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस चलती है, वह बारह बारह घटे लेट चलती है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद, ने भी इस बारे में जिक्र किया है। जब भी नन्दा जी से बात की गई, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम क्या करें। कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा है कि जंजीर खीचने की वजह से ट्रेनें लेट हो जाती है। अगर मंत्री महोदय सदन की मेज पर ऐसा स्टेटमेंट रखें कि कहां किस वजह से लेट हुई हैं, तो उससे पता चल जायेगा कि कितने प्रतिशत ट्रेनें ज़ंजीर खीचने से, कितने प्रतिशत लापरवाही के कारण और कितने प्रतिशत दूसरे कारणों से लेट हुई हैं। जब तक श्री नन्दा इन बातों पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तब तक, चाहे भारत साधू समाज की सहायता ली जाय और चाहे भारत सेवक समाज की, रेलवेज का किसी तरह से सुधार नहीं होने वाला है।

**श्री शिकरे** (पन्जिम) : सभापति महोदय, इन दिनों में हम देखते हैं कि दो बातों की वृद्धि हो रही है : एक तो वस्तुओं के भावों की और दूसरे, घोषणाओं की। लेकिन रेलवे मंत्रालय से तो घोषणाओं में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है और हमें इस

[श्री शिकरे]

बात का संतोष है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय के द्वारा लोगों के सामने कार्यक्रम रखे जाते हैं और उन को अमल में लाने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। केवल आश्वासनों की खैरात ही नहीं होती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय, को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने वैस्ट कोस्ट रेलवे लाइन के बारे में जो आश्वासन दिया था, जो पहले स्वर्गीय श्री गोविन्द मेनन ने दिया था, उस को वह पूरा करने लगे हैं। वह काम इतनी गति से हो रहा है कि मुझे उन का अभिनंदन करना पड़ता है।

वैस्ट कोस्ट रेलवे लाइन के सर्वेक्षण के लिए अठारह महीने का टाइम दिया गया था। लेकिन जिस गति से वहां काम हो रहा है, उस को देखने से लगता है कि वह कार्य नौ दस महीने में ही पूरा हो जायेगा। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जिस गति से यह सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है, उसी गति से वैस्ट कोस्ट रेलवे लाइन बनाने के कार्यक्रम को भी अमल में लाया जाए। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि हमारे कार्यक्रमों को टाइम पर अमल में नहीं लाया जाता है और उन से लोगों को जो फायदा होना चाहिए, वह नहीं होता है।

वैस्ट कोस्ट रेलवे का सम्बंध अरब सागर पर हमारी बंदरगाहों के विकास से है। आप जानते होंगे कि हमारा शिपिंग मंत्रालय मिरिया, मार्मागोआ, कारवार, मंगलौर और कोचीन बंदरगाहों पर बहुत पैसा खर्च कर रहा है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, मार्मागोआ बंदरगाह के विकास के लिए 38 करोड़ रुपये की स्कीम अमल में लाई जा रही है। पूरी तरह विकसित होने पर यह बंदरगाह इतनी कार्यक्षम हो सकती है कि वैस्ट कोस्ट रेलवे को वहां काम मिल सकता है। वह वैस्ट कोस्ट रेलवे महाराष्ट्र कोंकण विभाग, केंद्र शासित गोवा, मैसूर राज्य का कारवार— मंगलर विभाग और केरल के कोचीन विभाग से जाने वाली है। उस में वहां अविकसित प्रदेशों का विकास होगा।

इस समय मार्मागोआ बंदरगाह से वन वे ट्रैफिक होता है। वहां से आयरन और मैंगानीज ओर जापान और दूसरे देशों को जाता है लेकिन जब वैस्ट कोस्ट रेलवे तैयार हो जाएगी, तो हिंडरलैंड का विकास हो सकता है। और उस के लिए मार्मागोआ से माल आ जा सकता है। वह लाइन बम्बई से कोचीन जाती है। इस लिए उस के द्वारा बम्बई का कनेक्शन अन्य बंदरगाहों से भी हो जाएगा और उन के विकास में सहायता मिलेगी। इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस गति से वैस्ट लाइन का कोस्ट सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है, उसी गति से यह कार्यक्रम अमल में लाया जाना चाहिए।

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : I just want to add to this and say that we all very much concerned over long time that Government have been taking over this. As the hon. Minister has said, may we now hope that the actual implementation will be faster and not as fast as the plan has been thought of ?

**श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी** (श्रीनगर) : जनाबे वाला, मैं आनरेबल रेलवे मिनिस्टर और रेलवे एथारिटीज से यह दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि जहां वे मुल्क के बाकी हिस्सों में रेलवे को बढ़ाने, उस को इम्परूव करने और उस की सर्विस को इम्परूव करने वगैरह की तरफ तवज्जुह दे रहे हैं, वहां वह जरा काश्मीर की तरफ भी तवज्जुह दें। आजादी से पहले जम्मू बाकी मुल्क के साथ रेल से कनेक्टिड था। लेकिन मुल्क के दो हिस्से होने के बाद हमारे वहां कोई रेलवे कनेक्शन नहीं रहा। आजादी के बाद पठानकोट से गोविन्दसर तक का बारह मील का सफर तय करने में चौबीस साल लगे

हैं। गोया रेल हर साल आधा मील काश्मीर की तरफ जा रही है। अगर यही रफ्तार रही तो मेरा खयाल है कि बाकी पचास मील रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिए एक सेन्चुरी की जरूरत है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से निहायत अदब के साथ दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि जम्मू को रेल के साथ मिलाने के लिए जहां तक मुमकिन हो सके, जल्दी ही जाये। वहां बाकी मुल्क रेलवे के फायदे उठा रहा है, हमारे यहां रेल और ट्रांसपोर्ट की दूसरी सहूलियतें न होने की बजह से हमारे ट्रांसपोर्ट चार्जिज बहुत ज्यादा हैं, एक्सेसिव हैं और सारी स्टेट को यह खसारा देना पड़ता है। दूसरी बात ट्रैरिस्ट्स के मुताबिक कहूंगा। लाखों की तादाद में लोग काश्मीर आते हैं जो पठानकोट से श्रीनगर तक दो दिन में पहुंचते हैं। अगर जम्मू रेल पहुंच जाए तो एक दिन में वह काश्मीर पहुंच सकते हैं। और उन के आने जाने के विरोध में भी काफी फायदा हो सकता है। मैं नन्दा जी से यही गुजारिश करूंगा कि जिस अन्दाज और जिस ढंग से इस वक्त उस लाइन पर काम चल रहा है राइट अप टु जम्मू उस के लिए मैं सारे डिपार्टमेंट को मुबारक देता हूं, वह काबिले मुबारिक हैं, लेकिन साथ ही यह दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि इस रफ्तार को मेन्टेन किया जाए और कुछ वक्त मुकर्रर किया जाए कि फलां वक्त तक हमें रेलवे को जम्मू तक ले जाना है। इस से हमारी बहुत सी दिक्कतें दूर हो हो जाएंगी। यहां तो एक मिनिस्टर जार्ज उठे, उन्होंने कहा कि नैशनल इम्पोर्टेंस का एक सवाल वह उठा रहे हैं, केप कमोरिन तक रेल जाना चाहिए, तो मैं यह कहूं कि सही माने में नैशनल इम्पार्टेंस का कोश्चन यह है कि काश्मीर रेल के जरिए से रेस्ट आफ दि कंट्री से नहीं मिला है, जिस की वजह से मैंने बताया एक तो ट्रांसपोर्ट चार्जिज ज्यादा पड़ते हैं, ट्रैरिस्ट ट्रैफिक में दिक्कत आती है और तीसरे आपके डिफेंस का बहुत दारोमदार आप को रेल लिंक पर है, इस लिए इस के लिए एक खास वक्त मुकर्रर करके कोशिश कीजिए और जो कोशिश इस वक्त हो रही है उसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं तमाम रेलवे को, उस को मेन्टेन कीजिए। एक चीज में शिकायत के तौर पर कह रहा हूं, बल्कि शिकायत नहीं, आपकी तवज्जह दिलाने के लिए कह रहा हूं कि जो जमीन इस सिलसिले में किसानों की ली गई है उन्हें आज तक कोई कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिला है। चाहिए ये था कि यह कम्पेन्सेशन भी ज्यों ज्यों आपकी रेलें मुकम्मिल होती गई आप देते जाते, लेकिन नहीं दिया गया तो यह कम्पेन्सेशन अब किसानों को दे दिया जाए। यही मेरी सिफारिश थी और मैं नन्दा जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि कम से कम इतना तो करके दिखाइए कि आप के रेल मंत्री होते हुए जम्मू में रेल पहुंच जाए। आज तक 24 साल में 12 मील रेल पहुंच सकी है। आइन्दा वही रफ्तार रही तो 100 साल जम्मू में रेल पहुंचने के लिए चाहिए। इस लिए उस रफ्तार को तेज कीजिए यही मेरी गुजारिश है।

**शरी غلام محمد بخشی (شری نگر)** جناب عالی میں آنریبل ریلوے منسٹر اور ریلوے اتھارٹیز سے یہ درخواست کروں گا کہ جہاں وہ ملک کے باقی حصوں میں ریلوے کو بڑھانے اس کو اپروو کرنے اور اس کی سروس کو اپروو کرنے وغیرہ کی طرف توجہ کر رہے ہیں وہاں وہ ذرا کشمیر کی طرف بھی توجہ دیں۔ آزادی سے پہلے جموں باقی ملک کے ساتھ کونیکٹیڈ تھا لیکن ملک کے دو حصے ہونے کے بعد ہمارے

[श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी]

फलां वक्त तक हमें रेलवे को जम्मू तक ले जाना है। इस से हमारी बहुत सी दिक्कतें दूर हो जाएंगी यहां तो एक मैम्बर ने जार्ज उठाए उन्होंने कहा कि नेशनल इम्पोर्टेन्स का एक सवाल वह उठा रहे हैं कि पक्की कोर्स तक रेल जानी चाहिये। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि सही मानों में नेशनल इम्पोर्टेन्स का क्वेश्चन यह है कि कश्मीर रेल के जरिये से वैलेट आफ दी कंट्री से नहीं मिला है। जिस की वजह से मैं ने बताया एक तो ट्रांसपोर्ट चार्जेज ज्यादा पड़ते हैं टूरिस्ट ट्रैफिक में दिक्कत आती है और तीसरे आप के डिफेंस का बहुत दारोमदार आप की रेल लिंक पर है इस लिये इस के एक खास वक्त मुकर्रर कर के कोशिश की जाये और जो कोशिश इस वक्त हो रही है इस के लिये मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूं तमाम रेलवे को। इस को मेंटेन कीजिये। एक चीज में शिकायत के तौर पर कह रहा हूं, बल्कि शिकायत नहीं आप की तवज्जह के दिलाने के लिये कह रहा हूं कि जो जमीन इस सिलसिले में किसानों की ली गई है उन्हें आज तक कोई कम्पेंसेशन नहीं मिला है। चाहिये यह था कि कैपिटेशन भी उन को जों जों आप की रेल मुकम्मल होती गई आप देते चलते लेकिन नहीं दिया गया तो यह कम्पेंसेशन अब किसानों को दे दिया जाये। यही मेरी गुजारिश थी और मैं नन्दा जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि कम से कम इतना तो कर के दिखाएं कि आप के रेल मंत्री रहते हुए जम्मू में रेल पहुंच जाये आज तक ४४ साल में १२ मील रेल पहुंच सकी है। आइन्दा वही रफ्तार रही तो सौ साल जम्मू में रेल पहुंचने के लिये चाहियें। इस लिये इस रफ्तार को तेज कीजिये। यही मेरी गुजारिश है।

यहां कोई रेलवे कनैक्शन नहीं रहा। आजादी के बाद पठानकोट से गुरदासपुर तक का बारह मील का फासला तय करने में छब्बीस साल लगे हैं। गोया लैबल हर साल आधा मील कश्मीर की तरफ जा रही है। अगर यही रफ्तार रही तो मेरा ख्याल है कि बाकी पचास मील रेलवे लाईन बनाने के लिये एक सैंचरी की जरूरत है। मिनिस्टर साहब से निहायत अदब के साथ दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि जम्मू की रेल के साथ मिलाने के लिये जहां तक मुमकिन हो सके जल्दी की जाये जहां बाकी मुल्क रेलवे के फायदे उठा रहा है हमारे यहां रेल और ट्रांसपोर्ट की दूसरी सहूलतें न होने की वजह से हमारे ट्रांसपोर्ट चार्जेज बहुत ज्यादा हैं और सारी स्टेट को खसारा देना पड़ता है।

दूसरी बात टूरिस्ट्स के मुतअल्लिक कहूंगा। लाखों की तादाद में लोग कश्मीर आते हैं। जो पठानकोट से श्रीनगर तक दो दिनों में पहुंचते हैं। अगर जम्मू रेल पहुंच जाये तो एक दिन में वह कश्मीर पहुंच सकते हैं और उन के आने जाने के किराये में भी काफी फायदा हो सकता है। मैं नन्दा जी से यही गुजारिश करूंगा कि जिस अंदाज और जिस डैथिंग से इस वक्त इस लाईन पर काम चल रहा है। राईट अप टू जम्मू इस के लिये मैं सारे डिपार्टमेंट को मुबारकबाद देता हूं वह काबिले मुबारकबाद हैं। लेकिन साथ ही यह दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि इस रफ्तार को मेंटेन किया जाये और कोई वक्त मुकर्रर किया जाये कि

SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA (Dibrugarh) : I shall vote for the Demands provided a grievance of mine is redressed by the hon. Minister.

After the divisional scheme has been put into operation in Assam, 500 members of the staff of the NF Railway has been affected. They have to be transferred along with their families to places distant from Dibrugarh. At present in Dibrugarh the Railway has got its electrical and engineering departments. A separate transportation divisional headquarters has been granted at Tinsukia. It should be a full-fledged divisional headquarters for all purposes.

A representation to this effect has been sent to the authorities by the railway staff. They have also approached him. I have also written to the Minister. I request that the transportation divisional headquarters at Tinsukia should be made into a full-fledged divisional headquarter so that people from Dibrugarh need not go to distant places on transfer. I request you to review the situation and postpone the scheme if necessary till the Capital site of Assam is selected finally. There is a demand that this line should go upto Dibrugarh from Bongaigaon and that it should go through certain places where the Capital is likely to be situated. When the Capital is selected, probably there will be a population of one lakh in ten years time and people will again ask you for a divisional headquarters. Therefore, let the broad gauge go from Delhi to Barauni, Gauhati and Dibrugarh. As you know, the Capital Site Committee has been visiting many places and, therefore, it will be quite proper to postpone this scheme for some time and then select the divisional headquarters. In the meantime I request you to postpone the orders so that the staff need not put to trouble.

Secondly, wagons are not being made available to traders easily. I understand that 300 wagons are being allotted to Assam under the sponsorship of the Government of Assam, out of which 200 are allotted to one party who has an agent in Calcutta, not in Gauhati or anywhere else in Assam, and he controls two thirds of the wagons allotted to Assam, and is carrying hard and soft coke. This is quite unfair. Your policy is to reduce monopoly and at the same time you are allowing this monopoly. Therefore, I request that either the system of sponsoring by the Government of Assam be abolished or the wagons be allotted to more parties.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : When the Minister is going to spend crores of rupees, I have four demands. The first is that the Western Express should stop at Godhra on its way to Bombay. The second is that a fast train must be arranged between Ahmedabad and Godhra. The third one is the extension of the line from Lunavada *via* Malpur and Modessa to join the Udaipur line. And the fourth one is that there are some 38,000 commercial clerks who have been languishing for the last 20 years without any representation or any amelioration in their condition. I hope he will give these four demands of nine his most sympathetic consideration.

SHRI T. M. SHETH (Kutch) : We are making huge losses. There is shortage of wagons in my constituency and the Salt Merchants and Manufacturers' Association have made representations to the hon. Minister about it, but still they are experiencing difficulty but getting wagons. Unless wagons are given to them, they will suffer loss and the railway will loss revenue. Therefore, the railway administration should take steps to provide the necessary wagons.

On 4th September I wrote a letter to the hon. Minister about the alternative survey of the Gandhidham-Lakhpat line *via* Bhuj and on the 24th October I also put a question in answer to which the hon. Minister said that a survey would be undertaken, but I do not find the name of this line in the provision made for surveys. It may be that it will cost less than Rs. 1 lakh and so it is not included. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify the position. My fourth point is this. We are requesting the railway administration to have a direct train from Delhi to Kandla. It is possible. I had also given them a time-table. I have not received a reply thereto. I request the Minister to examine that point again and give us the benefit.

श्री रामाचरण (खुर्जा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं केवल दो प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। पहला प्रश्न खुर्जा जंक्शन पर जो एक्सीडेन्ट

[श्री राम चरण]

हुआ था, उस की वजह बैंड प्लानिंग थी । यहां पर इन्जिन चेन्ज करते हैं, अगर वह इन्जिन चेन्ज नहीं होता तो दोनों अप लाइनें खाली थी, लेकिन डाउन लाइन से ट्रेन को अप लाइन पर लाना पड़ता है, जिस की वजह से एक्सीडन्ट हुआ ।

दूसरा प्रश्न क्या नन्दा जी यह बतायेंगे कि जिनने आफिसर्ज का अपग्रेडेशन हुआ है, उन में शेडयूल्ड कास्ट के कितने हैं और नान-शेडयूल्ड कास्ट के कितने हैं ?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : I have written so many times to the Railway Minister, Shri Nanda, about the following items. One is, the Kerala MPs have unanimously demanded the construction of a double-line and changing the metre gauge into broad guage from Trivandrum to Shoranur.

The second demand is that the cresite plant in Olavakkot division in my constituency was to be shifted. Formerly it was decided to shift it. Now, it is working for three days a week. The workers are getting three days work out of seven days. Facilities must be provided there.

The third demand is this. I have already written about the catering employees who are serving food in the railways. Everybody knows that from Nagpur to Delhi, the cold seasons is experienced, but they are not supplied any woollen cover or woollen dress or any woollen protection or anything. I demand Mr. Nanda that he should travel without any woollen coat or woollen dress from Delhi to Nagpur. Beyond Nagpur the cold will reduce. Only when he travels like that he will feel the necessity for the employees, who are supplying food from the canteens to the travellers, to have woollen clothes.

Fourthly, there is the need for a new railway line from Shoranur to Mysore *via* Nilambur. It is the shortest route to Mysore. I have already represented about it but it was rejected by the Government. It is of the length of 89 miles. It is the shortest route to Mysore, from Cannanore also. In 1960, the Congress leaders announced that they are going to construct a new railway line from Cannanore to Mysore. Now we, are in 1970. 0 years have passed. Nothing has happened.

Another demand is the export of fish from Cannanore to Madras. Owing to the lack of wagons, the position is difficult now. So, I demand of Mr. Nnnda to arrange more wagons for the fishermen to export their fish from Mangalore and Cannanore.

Finally, the demand for a through third-class sleeper coach from Delhi to Manglore may be conceded.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : A railway link will link the hearts of one State with those living in the other. Today, we see that everywhere there is a missing link. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that the railway contractors mainly in the Mysore State are making they while the sun shines. On every contract entrusted to the contractors on the Bangalore –Arsikere line in Mysore State, they have manipulated in such a way that they are making a huge amount of money. The contractors are in the hands of those officers.

The other point that I would like to mention for the attention of the Railway Minister is about the railway line that has been urged by the Mysore people since a very long time, and that is the Mysore-Harinar,—Chitradurga—Bellary line and also the Mangalore—Hasan line. That has not been taken up so far.

I would also ask whether the Ministry is going to abolish the arrangement of sending officers by special saloons, because the Railway Board is more powerful than Mr. Nanda now. Therefore, I would like to urge the abolition of the Railway Board as also the facilities of using the railway saloons to these officers. I hope the Minister would consider my suggestion.

**श्री बुशानन्द ठाकुर** (सहरसा) : मेरा सीधा सवाल हैं—नन्दा जी एक्सेस एनाउन्ट की बात कर रहे हैं सूपोल—प्रताप गंज रेलवे लाइन का उदघाटन हआ था, लेकिन वह गाड़ी भवटिआही सरायगढ़ से आगे नहीं बढ़ रही है और वह ट्रबल आज भी वहां पर बनी हई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं—उस का सर्वे हआ था, अब उस गाडी का आगे बढ़ाने की बात क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं ? इस का कस्ट्रक्शन डिवीजन अभी भी वहां कायम है।

दूसरी बात—जो गाडियां बढ़ाई गई हैं, उन मे से केवल दो गाडियां ही दोही-सरायगढ़ तक जाती हैं, तीसरी गाडी सुपोल में ही रोक दी जाती है, मैं चाहता हूं कि उस को भी आगे बढ़ाया जाय।

उत्तरी बिहार सब से पिछड़ा हआ है, वहां जो कोसी कास्ट पैसेंजर दी गई है, उस में केवल चार कम्पाटमेंट्स दिये गये है, जिससे लोगों को बडी कठिनाई हो रही है, कम्पाटमेंट्स की संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिये और उस में एक स्लीपिंग कोच भी लगानी चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : Sir, the discussion has high-lighted some deficiencies in the working of the railways and also has brought out some of the problems which the railways have to face in the performance of their varied functions. I shall deal with the deficiencies first. I welcome any information which throws light on the weaknesses in the administration of the railways. It is not my contention that deficiencies do not exist in the working of the railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may continue his speech tomorrow.

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**17.58 hrs.**

## DISCUSSION RE : ESTABLISHMENT OF COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further discussion on the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Foreign Trade on the 31st July, 1970 regarding establishment of Cotton Corporation of India.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have called me first, and I would like to be as brief as I can on a subject of some difficulty. The discussion that is tabled today concerns the Minister's statement of 31st July regarding the establishment of the Cotton Corporation of India. But, in the present situation, it must inevitably extend also to the immediate consequences of the establishment of the Cotton Corporation of India namely the present disastrous cotton situation.

**18.00 hrs.**

Dealing first with the Cotton Corporation, it is necessary at the outset to describe the context in which it was decided to establish the Corporation. The context, Sir, was quite simple. In the first place, there exists in this country and existed then, a very large body of highly competitive and competent cotton growers. During recent years and increasingly in the year to come, I am sure the cotton cultivators in this country are taking to modern means of cotton cultivation. They also interested in growing long staple cotton, provided the necessary assistance and encouragement is forthcoming from Government.

The second part of the context in which this Cotton Corporation was established was a large body of highly competitive and competent cotton traders and cotton importers. I must emphasise that there has existed for over a century and certainly at the time of the establishment of the Corporation a large body of competent and competitive cotton importers and cotton traders, operating on very narrow margins, in a highly competitive and sensitive cotton market. In the course of the debate last week, Mr. Dange thought it fit in the course of his speech to cast aspersison on the patriotism of the cotton traders and also I believe of the textile millowners. I should have thought it was fairly public knowledge, the extent to which not only the cotton traders assisted the cause of independence of the country, but also the extent to which today the large number of gentlemen who ought to be sitting opposite, put are now in the coffee house...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please be brief.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I am trying to be as brief as I can. I was saying, it was fairly public knowledge that to the extent to which any movement is dependent upon finance and upon patriotic workers, that was extent to which the independence of this country was dependent upon these gentlemen. I would not like to add, or perhaps I should, that during the course of the second world war, it was only when Russia joined the war that it suddenly became for Mr. Dange and his followers a "people's war"; until then it was a war of imperialists.

The third part of the context in which the Cotton Corporotion was established was a large number of highly competitive and competent cotton textile mills. I deliberately use the word 'competent' despite the fact that there are also a number of sick mills. I use this word from this standpoint that today the Indian cotton textile industry holds its own in a very fiercely competitive international market. I suggest we ought to give credit where it is due, not only to the cotton traders and importers for competently handling a job of a highly sensitive nature and on narrow margins, bnt also to the textile millowners who have made a wonderful job by and large of the competence and competitiveness of their particular industry to the point of holding a very predominant position in the international market.

In this context, for no reason at all the Cotton Corporation was established with the avowed subject—there is no concealment about this of creating a State monopoly in cotton. It is extraordinary, everybody fulminating against monopolies, but some abscure reason or other persuades them to accept State monopolies as somthing highly virtuous, whereas in fact State monopolies have all the vices and non of the virtues of private monopolies. Moreover, whereas private monopolies can be restrained in regard to their monopolistic and restrictive trade Practices under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, State monopolies have been expressly excluded from the operation of this Act.

In the statement of the Minister in July...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should try to conclude.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I would rather sit down and not participate in the debate if you are not going to allow me to proceed. When various other members who have preceded me have taken a long time, I am going to take the briefest possible time. But the matter is so complicated that I will seek your indulgence to allow me to explain it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The party's time was exhausted by the previous speaker. It is only extra time that has been given.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Thank you; I will try and curtail.

In the import trade the statement says that with immediate effect they intend to establish a monopoly. In regard to the domestic trade, it is proposed to take it over within two years or so if possible. It was said a supplementary statement of the Minister. This is what he said :—

> "My ultimate objective is to take over domestic trade also ; otherwise, how can this public sector corporation function effectively?"

In other words, how can a public sector corporation function effectively at all unless it is a monopolistic public sector corporation ? Then; he went on to say :—

> "It is not for me to say ten years or six years. If we can do it in two years, well and good".

The object, therefore, is also to create a monopoly in domestic trade with only two saving features. One is—and to that I would have no objection if the corporation was confined to these saving features—to implement a price support policy for the farmers not only in regard to the normal Indian types of cotton but also in regard to long staple cotton.

Sir, the top management structure of this Corporation is remarkable. It is to consist of a Chairman who knows nothing about the cotton trade and it is to consist of a managing director and one or two other directors who know less. When I saw this composition of a Chairman who knew nothing and of a Managing Director who knew little, I was reminded about the saying of going from Phillip drunk to Phillip sober.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : It is a political job.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Financially the Corporation is geared to profiteering. For foreign trade alone, estimated to be of the order of Rs. 90 crores, it is going to have a working capital of only Rs. 50 lakhs ; its turnover will be 180 times the capital employed. How much more will be the turnover and how little the paid-up capital when they really encroach into the field of domestic cotton trade, I do not know. But it is perfectly clear to me from this that the Corporation is not going to be subject to any restraint in borrowings nor as regards margins ; and it is going to have the most liberal credit allotment that the banking system now nationalised can extend to it.

This is the situation in which on asks : what has the Cotton Corporation done in the four months that it has been in existence ? Incidentally, I am delighted that this debate comes after these four months.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : It has delayed the import of cotton.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : One would have thought that the Cotton Corporation, pompously set up to do the things the Minister says it intends to do, would be in close touch week to week, with : what is the crop situation ? What is likely to be the cotton coming into the market ? What is likely to be either the surplus or the shortage ? In other words, had it been alert it would have foreseen, not in terms perhaps of 5 lakh bales or 4½ lakh bales but in terms of the most essential point, namely, that there was going to be a most substantial shortfall of cotton. One would have thought that the Cotton Corporation, if competently organised, would have had the foresight to anticipate these things. One would have thought that it would be organised to foresee or forecast these things and to take appropriate connective steps. But it was not until the crisis was well upon us, not until we were faced with the situation where the cotton mills federation had to start thinking about this—what to do ? Shall we cut down production ? Shall we put down the intake ? Shall we cut down stocks ? Shall we press for more imports, because yon cannot somehow produce more cotton of the estimated production of 57 lakhs bales ? Instead of these problems having been anticipated and foreseen and in some measure provided for by remedial action, this crisis suddenly descended upon us. I blame the Cotton Corporation squarely for this because it brought the import trade to a complete standstill and it remained totally blind to the developing serious situation as regard the crop prospects.

These, Sir, are the immediate consequences ; and I will close with just a short statement of what I think are going to be the ultimate consequences of this quite unnecessary Cotton Corporation.

As a monopolistic, enterprise, in the first place, it will successfully squeeze down the farmers. Let there be no mistake in the minds of anybody about it. They will successfully squeeze the farmer down to the lowest possible floor price. They will also squeeze out the traders and importers. The only body of men in whom expertise lies are going to be squeezed out. The Corporation will make soothing noises, but it intends to associate with them only so long as it does not know anything about the cotton trade. The moment it has painfully learnt something about the cotton trade, the moment they think they know just a little bit about the cotton trade, about, the import trade and all that, they will bundle out the cotton traders and importers who have served the country and its farmers and the textile industry for over a century. The Corporation will, of course, squeeze the blood out of mills too ; they will get the maximum possible price they can get out of the mills.

[Shri N. Dandekar]

Finally, if all this were to lead really to a highly profitable enterprise in the public sector, which could contribute large sums of money through taxation and otherwise to the public fisc, there might conceivably be something to be said for it. But as I know from studying the results of the various public enterprises' efforts, whether in export trade or in import trade or in manufacturing or anything, at all the result is going to be that there will, in the end, be meager profits, the bulk of which will go into overheads and, therefore, there will be wide margins between the rate at which they purchase and the price at which they sell.

In conclusion, I would say, Sir, that this Cotton Corporation is an utterly unmixed evil in our mixed economy.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to enter into the merits of the Cotton Corporation. But what has happened after four months of the setting up of the Cotton Corporation seems to justify the charges levelled against the Government and the Corporation by my hon. friend, Shri Dandekar, who preceded me.

I would like to get categorical answers from the Government to a few points as to what they have been actually trying to do in the last few months. I want to know whether by nationalising the import trade, the Government thought in its wisdom that the availability of cotton and the distribution of cotton can be straightened out. I am sorry to say that the Government seems to have been very complacent in spite of the warnings given to it by the industry and that they have not taken care to see whether they have got enough stock to feed our mills and thereby to help the textile industry and, particularly, the handloom sector.

I would like mainly to concentrate on this problems that have risen recently and, particularly, regarding handloom weavers in my part of the country. There is a terrible crisis and we have been receiving telegrams from Tiruchengodu and other places predominantly from Salem district and also from Erode and Karur and other adjoining areas where the handloom industry is the mainstay of livelihood next to agriculture. The people engaged in weaving tell us that they have been virtually in the streets simply because of the price of yarn. Whereas the mill people tell the handloom weavers that because of the non-availability of cotton, they are not able to supply them yarn at the rate which is reasonable.

Here is a case which was represented to me that in the Erode market, there was sudden spurt in yarn price in a week's time of 2/17s counts yarn NF variety and that it has risen from Rs. 40 to Rs. 48 per bundle. That means, in effect, if the handloom weaver has to purchase the yarn at that rate, he would not even dream of selling his product in any market because already the finished product is facing a stiff competition by the mill products and, virtually, he will be thrown out in the street.

Another case that was brought to my notice is from Karur that whereas one Madura mill known as Harvey mill was prepared to supply cotton yarn at a reasonable rate of Rs. 42.35 p. per bundle of 5 kgs., the other mills refused to sell at that rate. When I enquired about it, I found out that because Harvey mill had, fortunately, some cotton at their disposal, they were able to sell yarn at the old rate, and with a little rise whereas the other mills which were not clever enough or fortunate enough simply because they did not have enough credit at their disposal, they did not pile up the stocks and they have to go in to purchase cotton from various sources that are available at exorbitant rates with the result that they are not able to sell the yarn at that rate and the weavers are perplexed. They think that one particular mills is reasonable whereas other mills are not reasonable and to that effect they have been representing to the Centre as well as to the State Government. So, I do not know where this kind of crisis will lead us to.

I am told that the ruling price of cotton at present is about Rs. 720 per bale whereas the Agricultural Prices Commission has fixed the rate at Rs. 370 per bale. I am sure there may have been some variations in the market depending on the local conditions,

But I am myself a cotton-grower and I know that as far as the amount received by the cotton-grower is concerned, it did not much differ from the rate fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission. It was slightly higher but not to thelevel of Rs. 720. It is anywhere between Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 at the maximum level of the market. But what was the Cotton Corporation doing all these days ? How is it that in spite of their promising us that when the Corporation comes into existence, everything will be OK, so much manipulation could happen in the market ? On the one side, the agriculturist is not benefited and on the other side, the mills are now facing a crisis. That is a fact and in between I do not know who is benefited and how you are going to tackle it.

Beyond all this, the crux of the matter remains that there is a definite shortage and you are incapable of either anticipating the shortage or meeting the demand. I say this deliberately because after going through the statement of the hon. Minister, I don't feel that they are confident that they would be able to get cotton timely and able to distribute it to the needy and assist the mills to any extent. Yesterday, he has given the statement and I quote from his statement. In the second paragraph, he says :

> "After hearing the views of all concerned, it is confirmed that the crop-estimate is not less than 57 lakh bales during the current session. It was also agreed that it would be possible to meet the situation arising out of the shortage without any block closure."

This appears to me to be a very vague kind of sentence. How are you going to manage it ? Further on, he says :

> "There is also no fear of dearth of physical stocks of cotton."

Sir, I really admire the optimism and the confidence of the Minister. Later, I am afraid the Minister himself had doubts and later on, I find the Minister in his statement enumerating all the steps that he is going to take and also giving the figures as to how much they are going to import. In fact, originally, the import envisaged was about 8.25 lakh bales. Now, we are told that they are going to import to the tune of 13½ lakhs bales. We are all aware that even the earlier envisaged estimate of 8,25 lakh bales is nowhere near being imported. Only order for a fraction of it is being booked and some efforts are being made to get it imported and after the meeting, we find that the government has promised these people that they are going to take energetic measures to expedite the imports. I doubt very much whether you know the position of the international market. Sir, I am not much of an expert in cotton trade but people tell us that in the international market there is what is called a season to purchase things. I do not know whether the Cotton Corporation is quite conscious of it and whether they have booked enough orders in various countries where cotton is available and whether the Government is really confident that in the near future they will be able to import the quantity that is needed to tide over the crisis. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Their answers will be, no.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I know the Minister will give an affirmative in reply to my points, but I want to be convinced by arguments. In addition to this, I would like to plead with the Minister to programme it in such a way that cotton supply is ensured to the weaker sections. By weaker sections, I mean, the handloom sector, who consume the yarn, have ultimately to depend upon the availability of cotton and they should not suffer, due to rise of price in the yarn market.

Sir, two years back when there was a glut in the yarn market, we suggested that the Government should build up a buffer stock of yarn to help the handloom industry. Government accepted that suggestion. They said that they are going to set apart Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 crores worth of buffer stock, to mitigate the sufferings of these weavers from the vagaries of the market. Though they accepted this suggestion and they said that

[Shri Kandappan]

they are going to build up a buffer stock, nothing actually materialised.

Now, suddenly, the yarn prices have spurted so much that the handloom weavers are virtually on the streets. I do not know how they are going to survive this crisis. This is a matter of urgency. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to ensure supply of yarn at reasonable prices to the Handloom weavers in Timilandu and other areas. They cannot wait till the time that you give enough cotton to the mills to produce the needed yarn. They may take time. Thank you.

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to caution as well as warn the Government and the hon. Minister that the merely setting up a Cotton Corporation, the crisis is not going to be tided over. The speculators and the black marketers in the cotton business in India are all very efficient people and they know how to manage all thess things !

We know that in our country the cotton yield is very low. We are not having enogh cotton needed for our use. The latest estimate according to the Cotton Advisory Committee and it as per the hon. Minister's statement is 57 lakhs of bales. But we want some 60 to 65 lakhs bales of cotton for our use. That will cater to the needs of 600 and old textile mills in our country.

So, we are forced to import some 5 or 6 or 7 lakhs bales of cotton from abroad.

Now, the Government has fixed a figure of 13.25 lakhes bales of cotton to be imported. There latest estimate is about 57 lakhs of the present crop in this year. I do know why the cotton trade as well as the mill owners are raising a hue and cry as if Heaven to going to fall down on them and there won't be enough cotton at all. I do not believe that this cry is a real one. I know, in my district of Coimbatore itself some 85 textile mills are there. A number of textile mill owners are having there own ginning factories. They purchase cotton directly from the peasants at a lower price and they gin it and also they bale it and they sell it to the mills. They increase the price as they please and they take a very big margin of profit there. With that high price cotton is used in the mills. Again are increasing the price of cotton yarn. They is why the handloom industry is facing a very big crisis today. In the Handloom industry in Tamilnadu, in Madurai, in Coimbatore, in Trichinopoly and othor places hundreds of thousands of handloom weavers are coming to the streets and they are demonstrating. They want yarn at fixed price, even at the prevailing price of the market.

I may tell you how the mills sell yarn. I may tell you how the Coimbatore mill-owners sell yarn. They are the Members of South India Mill-owners Association. They sell at a higher price than the Arvind Mills. That figure has been quoted by Mr. Kandappan.

Sir, in 1967-68 we imported 7.68 lakh bales of cotton. In 1968-69. we imported 4.3 lakh bales of cotton. Now we have fixed the figure to import 13.25 lakh bales of cotton. Where is the question of such a big crisis ? I do not think this shortage is going to crete such a very big crisis, as if it will engulf the country, as if there will not be suffiicient cloth and yarn, as if this problem cannot be solved at all. Actually, in my opinion, the cotton trade in this country took it as a challenge against the Government's measure. But this measure is not going to solve the cotton problem ultimately and solve the problem of cotton supply in country. Even such a meagre measuse was brought forward, the cotton trade took it as a challenge, and they attempted an all-India hartal, and they wanted to blow up the Cotton Corporation and the Government's effert to control the situation. That is why they are creating such a hue and cry.

When the hon. Minister replies, let him tell us what the real position is. According to his statement laid on the Table of the House, the Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended the setting up of an agency in the public sector for the purchase, sale and equitable distribution of domestic cotton and also to serve as a vehi-

cle for the canalisation of import of cotton. That is the reason for the setting up of this Cotton Corporation. I want to know whether Government are going to purchase the entire cotton internally as well as the imported cotton. But I am afraid they are not going to do it. Even in regard tg the imported cotton, they say that they are going to canalise the entire cotton import through the Cotton Corporation, but what they actually mean is that they are going to accept actually the already existing speculators and their organisations as members of the cotton corporation and they will be taken virtually under the umbrella of the corporation set up by Government; only the licence will be issued in the name of the Cotton Corporation and it will be endorsed in the name of the old speculators and user mills.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should try to conclude.

SHKI K. RAMANI : This is a very serious matter. Lakhs and lakhs of workers are involved, and the handloom industry is also involved. So, please kindly give me two or three more minutes.

I was saying that there is only going to be an endorsement to the speculators. The result is that they can control everything, including the import trade, the import from abroad, the suply here and everywhere, and the millowners can fix up those speculators who were actually supplying cotton to them. In such a situation, what does the hon. Minister expect to do ? I do not think that they are going to behave as very good boys who will act under the control of the Government or under the control of the Cotton Corporation. I do not think that such a thing is going to happen. Ultimately, what is going to happen ? The speculation and black market in cotton will continue.

Though Government have brought forward this measure, saying they are going to solve cotton problem, they are not going to solve the crises at all thereby.

What will be the result? Again, the entire people of this country, the cotton-growers, the peasants and the workers who are working in the six hundred odd textile mills and the handloom workers are going to suffer. When there was a glut in the yarn market, the mills were closed. In my district alone, more than 30 mills were closed, and several thousand workers were thrown out. In Bengal, many mills were closed, and throughout the country, many mills were closed. The workers suffered and they lost their wages.

Now, on account of the cotton crises, the millowners wanted to stop production for fifteen days and close their mills. Now also the workers will be deprived of their wages. Further, they are going to do it in their own way. Thus, in the name of cotton scarcity, they are going to stop production in such a way that they want to impose a very difficult situation over the textile mill workers consumers and also the handloom weavers, in which they can exploit all. That is their intention. Thus, they want to send up the prices. In fact, even now, the prices are going up. Thus, they want to impose a price increase over the people in this manner. This is the trick that they are doing. But Government have not come forward to help either the peasantry or the working classes in the textile industry or the cotton growers or the handloom weavers.

Therefore, my suggestion is that the Government should completely take over the internal trade as well as the import trade in cotton, and not simply engage the speculators as their agents. Those speculators were actually speculating in this trade and industry and amassing wealth. That kind of thing should not be allowed. The entire purchase and sale should be under the control of the cotton Corporation set up by Government. They should also take over the distribution and allot quotas to the mills according to the spindlage etc.

In order to increase the output, of cotton the peasantry must get enough facilities. But that is not there today. Without proper irrigation facilities and facilities by way of more input, how can the peasantry increase the cotton production ? It is the responsibility of the government to provide more

[Shri K. Ramani]

facilities in this regard. If we increase the yield per hectare and we get greater and greater production as in other countries, then there would be no closure of mills and no stoppage of production. Today, the mills, to my astonishment, in my constituency, are working all the seven days in the week.

Even on holidays they work. Even during the half hour or one hour interval which is given as meal time to the workers, they engage unemployed workers and extract work from them paying Rs. 1 or Rs. 1 50. Like this they work 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and 365 days a year. When they say there is a cotton crisis and they are not getting cotton, they are working the mills like this. If they work the mills observing proper hours of work, there will be enough cotton to go round. Of course, 3-5 lakhs bales may have to be imprted. So their cry about a crisis is not at all genuine. They want to loot the people and indulge in speculation, The method going to be adopted by the Cotton Corporation and the hon. Minister is not going to solve this problem. Let him have recourse to drastic mesures like what I have suggested.

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा** (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, काटन कारपोरेशन की स्थापना का मैं स्वागत करता हूं । यह ठीक है कि यह इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड को हैंडल करेगी । लेकिन इंटरनल ट्रेड का क्या होगा । वह भी सरकार को अपने हाथ में ले लेनी चाहिए । प्राइवेट स्टाकिस्ट्स के पास कितना स्टाक है, वह सब सरकार को सीज कर लेना चाहिए ।

काटन क्राइसिस इस समय देश में है और उस संकट को मिलें फेस कर रही हैं । उनकी बुनियाद में आप जाएं तो आपको पता लगेगा कि काटन के प्रोडक्शन को हमें बढ़ाना है । अभी इस सीजन में 57 लाख वेल्ज का प्रोडक्शन हुआ है जो कि हमारे ऐस्टीमेट से बहुत कम है । यह कहा गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में क्राप डेमेज हो गई थी । ये सब बहाने हैं । बुनियादी बात यह है कि काटन प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए आपने कोई बुनियादी काम नहीं किया है । उसके लिए पहली बात तो यह होनी चाहिए थी कि काटन प्रोडक्शन को आप थारोलीमाडर्नाइज करते । लेकिन आप ने ऐसा नहीं किया है । नतीजा यह है कि आपको काटन का इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ रहा है । शायद अन-एम्प्लायमेंट करने के खयाल से आपने ऐसा नहीं है । लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है । काटन पिकिंग मशीनों का आपने इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है । इसी तरह से और भी मशानें हैं जिन की जरूरत है । जब तक इन को काटन प्रोडक्शन को माडर्नाइज करने में इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है, काटन प्रोडक्शन वांछित मात्रा में बढ़ नहीं सकेगा, इस वास्ते आप को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

साथ ही साथ काटन प्रोडक्शन का जो यूनिट है, वह कोओप्रेटिव बेसिस पर होना चाहिए । पैजेंटरी की बात इस सम्बंध की में जाती है । लेकिन आपको पैजेंटरी को इसके लिए तैयार करना चाहिए, इसके लिए अनुकूल वातावरण बनाना चाहिए । काटन प्रोडक्शन को आपको कोओप्रेटिव आधार प्रदान करना चाहिए ।

काटन कमर्शियल क्राप है । मोटे तौर पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि काटन को लेकर ही हिन्दुस्तान में पूंजीवाद की शुरूआत हुई थी । 1853 में अमरीका में सिविल वार हुई । उसके बाद से स्पेकुलेटिव एक्टिविटी शुरू हुई । तब से यहां भी पूंजीवादी की शुरूआत हुई । 1854 में यहां पहली काटन मिल की स्थापना की गई तारदयों में बम्बई के पास और उस मिल की स्थापना कवस जी नाना भाई दवार ने की । उन का बहुत बड़ा कांट्रीब्यूशन रहा । आजादी के बाद आज यह उद्योग संकट में पड़ गया है । इसकी वजह सरकार की गलत नीतियां हैं । काटन क्राप एक कमर्शियल क्राप है । जब पूंजीवाद

बढ़ता है तो इसका प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ता है। लेकिन आपके यहां यह घट रहा है। इसी का नहीं और कैश क्राप्स का भी घट रहा है और काटन भी उसमें शामिल है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह इसीलिए तो नहीं है कि फूडग्रेज का जो एकरेज है, उसको आप बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं एट दी कास्ट आफ कमर्शियल क्राप्स इनक्लूडिंग काटन ? अगर यह बात है तो आपको देखना होगा कि वैलेंस कैसे रखा जाए इन दोनों के बीच में। फूड क्राप्स में आप जितना एकड़ इलाका लगाते हैं वह तो आप लगाएं लेकिन साथ साथ यह भी आप देखें कि काटन का एकरेज कम न हो। दोनों के बीच आपको वैलेंस स्थापित करना होगा। आपको सोचना होगा कि हम किस तरह से काटन के मामले में सेल्फ सफिशेंट हो सकते हैं ताकि हमें काटन बाहर से इम्पोर्ट न करनी पड़े।

काटन कोईखाता नहीं है। वह उपभोक्ता के पास कपड़े के रूप में जाती है। मिलों से कपड़ा उस से बनाया जाता है। इस वास्ते आप को एक इंटेग्रेटिड पालिसी बनानी चाहिए। काटन काटन पुकारते रहने से कुछ नहीं होगा। मिल वाले जो हैं, जो प्राफिटियर्ज हैं उनको आपने खुली छूट दे रखी है। यह कहा जाता है कि हमारी मिलें ठप्प में हैं। कहता हूं कि ठप्प नहीं हैं, वे ठप्प की जा रही हैं। यह मैनमेड क्राइसिस है जो पैदा किया गया है। यह मिल मालिकों की वजह से हुआ है। जहां आप को काटन प्रोडक्शन के बारे में एक इंटेग्रेटिड पालिसी अपनानी होगी वहां यह भी लाजिमी है कि काटन उद्योग को भी आप कंट्रोल करें, उसको भी आप नैशनलाइज करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो काटन कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की गई है, उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dange has spoken. So, Mr. Banerjee may ask a few questions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We are facing a closure in Kanpur. I will not take more than four minutes. All right, I will take three. Even the Government allows three under family planning.

There is, calculated conspiracy going on in the country by the mill owners and big cotton growers to corner cotton and a suggestion was made by my hon. friend Shri S. A. Dange, which perhaps Mr. Dandekar, did not listen to carefully, to seize the stocks. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly see that stocks, are seized immediately and without any information to the mill owners.

I wholeheartedly welcome the formation of the Cotton Corporation of India. This will at least end the malpractices and maldistribution of cotton among the mills. In Kanpur all the textile mills are manufacturing medium and coarse cloth. Taking advantage of this cotton shortage, the mill owners have started closing down the mills. Recently, the Jaykays led by the Singhanias, have also closed down their mills. There was a strike by 2,500 workers of Kanpur Taxtile mills belonging to Jaykays, demanding the implementation of the Wage Board award which was accepted both by the Government of India and the State Government and also agreed to by the Employers' Association but not implemented by these mills. Taking advantage of it, they have declared a lock-out.

There is the therton West Mills where the decision was taken by the Centre—I must congratulate Mr. L. N. Misrathan an authorised Controller would be appointed and that the State Government would take over the mills, but unfortunately it has not been take over. There is the other mill which is notoriously known as the Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills, whish is owned by Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta, a friend of Mr. Dandekar, because he defeated him in the elections, which should also be taken over and I hope that an announcement will be made by Mr. L. N. Misra.

There is a serious situation in Kanpur. The major industry in Kanpur is the textile

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

industry and the entire industry is in the grip of a crisis, a man-made crisis because of mis-management, because of mal-distribution. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to convene a meeting immediately of the State Government representatives, textile mill owners and labour reprssentatives in Delhi so that the matter may be solved. Otherwise there is going to be a general strike in Kanpur and may be in the whole country. The mill owners want a strike. We are avoiding a strike, but if this provocation of lock-out goes on, the workers of Kanpur will definitely resort to strike. Some of the mills should be taken over immediately, especially the Laxmi-Ratan Cotton Mills.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Before I come to the main reply, I would like to take up some of the points raised today.

As you know, this debole has been spread over a period of four months. It was initiated in July, and it is December now.

Today, some of the Mrmbers, instead of talking about the Cotton Corporation, have talked about the position of cotton in the country. This Cotton Corporation came into being much before this cotton crisis came. Mr. Dandekar was pleased to say that this Corporation to create a State monopoly. I am one of those who believes in the philosophy that the State should expand its activities as much as possible and I am one of those who do not feel shy of being called a person having faith in State monopoly. If State monopoly grows, I will be happy, not sorry at all. But this Corporation is not to create a State monopoly, but to protect the interests of the growers.

It is to look after the iuterests of the common man in the country and also to make some savings to the public exchequer. As hon. Members will see, in due course, as time passes, the Corporation will show its results, and it will not be just a State monopoly, but it will be used for protecting the interests of the growers and to stop the exploitation and also to achieving savings for the public exchequer.

SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal) : Will it break up the monopoly of the mill-owners ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Mr. Patil may remember that on the first day I spoke about the interests of the growers. Today also, I say that it will be one of our primary objectives to protect the interests of the growers who are the working classes.

Shri Banerjee raised the question of labour. We will look after their interest also and that of the growers as well, but, at the same time, a balance has to be maintained and that is the reason why. We are very much exercised about the rising prices of cotton these days, because the prices of cotton have risen very, very abnormally high, and this trend of rise has to be controlled. That is a different thing.

Some hon. Members spoke about the situation in respect of yarn, and about yarn being made available to the people of South India. As you know, yarn for the handloom sector is supplied mostly by the spinning mills which are concentrated in the southern region. Since yarn prices are more dependent on cotton prices than in the ease of cloth, the recent increases in the price of cotton have affected yarn prices. That is the main reason, because the price of cotton has gone high and that is one of the reason why Government is taking measures. I had listed yesterday some measures to make cotton freely available to the spinning mills and to bring down the price of cotton. Imported cotton is not used by the spinning mills to any great extent. Hence, the mere import of long staple cotton will not help. Therefore, fresh imports of cotton will have lower staple lengths so as to ease the situation and bring relief particularly to the handloom sector. Therefore, the trouble in south India is mainly because—

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: In that statement, you have indicated certain steps about

nationalising distribution. But there is no bar on the composite mills consuming locally available cotton. How are you going to give priority to the spinning mills in the matter ef locally available cotton, since the spinning mills alone supply yarn to the handloom weavers, and not to the composite mills ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The interest of the handloom sector will be looked after. When I made that statement, I had taken it into account. (*Interruption*). We will certainly look afteir the interests of the handloom weavers and see that they get cotton at fair prices and nothing is done to damage their interests. That is possible only in two says: the first is, we have to import cotton and also mobilies the cotton that is available within the country. That is why I said yesterday that a number of measures would be taken, and which we wanted to take.

Then, Shri Banerjee wanted that we should seize tne stock. Yesterday I said that every millowner and all the cotton traders will have to declare their stock. I am not going to seize it today. But I have said that Government must know where the cotton is, in what form and in what quantity. Also, we have reduced the period of time and also the quantity of cotton that one mill can purchase at a time. He must have seen that statemant. The mills which have a stock of four months have been asked to keep the stock only up to two months and half, and those mills which have a stock for two months have been asked to limit their stocks to one month and a half. Like that, we want to have control over the stock of cotton within the country.

Some Members raised the question as to whether we anticipated the situation of cotton when the crop was going down. Cotton crop has been bad because of the floods. We did not anticipate the floods at that time, when we calculated the internal production of cotton to be 52 lakh bales. We now have put it at 57 lakh bales. That means, we will be short by five lakh bales. This can be made up by import, and in the matter of import, we have to import either from the PL 430 accounts or from UAR and Sudan. But our preference will be to go in for PL 480. That will solve the problem of cotton, and here I must make it clear that cotton prices law to come down and they will be brought down.

We cannot blame the Cotton Corporation. It was not complacent. I did make some purchases through those people who were already making purchases of cotton abroad. Where is the question of blaming the Cotton Corporation that it came late in the field and therefore we have lost cotton and there is shortage ? The fact is, the traders also went into the operation a little late. Every year foreign cotton always arrived in India sometime in December. This year also, we will have cotton in December.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : Why was there delay in making commitments abroad for importing cotton ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is a fact that the Cotton Corporation came into being a little late and the traders were trying to have a higher commission. It was not in public interest to give that higher commission. Some time was lost in negotiations. The Corporation cannot be blamed for it. The traders were higgling, wanting a higher commission, which was not possible.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : How much commission did they want ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The hon. member knows it better than anybody else. The nominated importers have been allowed to retain half percent of the one per cent commission normally given by the suppliers of foreign countries. The Corporation will get one-fourth and the remainning one-fourth will go to the user mills. Service charges for pre-import functions have also been standardised by the Corporation.

SHRI KAMALAYAN BAJAJ : Why should the Corporation on get the commission ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is a public sector undertaking looking after the welfare and interests of the public. You are so much jealoui about the interests of private people. The Corporation is working for the society.

Mr Banerjee raised the question of mills, in Kanpur. He has been discussing this question with me. About the Kanpur mills, an investigation committee has alre idy been set up. One report has also been submitted. We hope we shall be able to take over these mills in Kanpur, but the snag is that 49 per cent of the investment has to be made by the State Government and 51 per ceni by the National Textile Corporation. As and when the State Government agree to the proposal, we would be able to take over those two mills.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : what about J. K. Mills where a strike is going on ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : When I said those mills, I am not trying to concentrate on Laksmi Rattan Cotton mills alone.

Some points were raised earlier. I had made a statement in the last session of this House setting out the various considarations for Government's decision to establish the Cotton Corporation of India and the role and the functions assigned to it. The Cotton Corporation was registered at Bombay on 31st July 1970 and since then the Board of Directors has been constituted. The Chairman is a non-official, Mr. Rasiklal Parikh. He is known for his administrative capacity. He is the Honorary Chairman, An outstanding officer of the Maharashtra Government has been made the managing director. The Maharashtra Government was good enough to spare his services. He is also known for his administrative capacity and he was looking after cooperatives in Maharashtra. That officer has been doing excellantly well after he has taken over. The Corporation has organised itself for the task assigned to it. It is now busy building up its organisational set-up.

So far as import of cotton is concerned, the entire import trade h s been canalised through the Cotton Corporation. As I had indicated in my statement of 31st July, it has been the endeavour of the Corporation since its very inception to so osganise its operations that no inconvenience is caused to any sector connected with imported cotton. Accordingly, the Corporation, Soon after its coming into existence, started negotitating with trade the working arrangement for import of cotton. It will be appreciated that in the short time at the disposal the corporation could not have developed its own expertise to undertake import of cotton directly on its account. It decided to avail itself of the experties and the skill already available in the cotton trade. The user mills that are given allocations of foreign cotton were allowed the freedom of nominating their agents from among the importers. I hope Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj will be happy to hear it. The Cotton Corporation decided to authorise to importers to import cotton by issuing a letter of authority in their favour. The importers have been getting a certain amount of commission on import of cotton from shippers abroad. The apportionment of this commission among the Cotton Corporation the importers and also the mills, was settled amicably giving the mills a rebate for the first time.

An announcement was made on 5th September, fixing 15th September as the date from which import of cotton was to be channelised. Markets in Sudan and UAR opened Somewhat before the announcement. In the intrest of timely purchases at economical prices, the quotas for Sudan and UAR were released in August and early September and the importers entered into contracts with shippers. In respect of the contracts made before 5th September 1970 the trade agitated for a higher share of the commission and refused to enter into any foreign contracts till this was settled. This considerably delayed the shipments of cotton. I am mentioning this particular development to show how the trader can ignore the wider interest ef the economy of the textiles industry for individual gains.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : It is already 7 O' Clock. Why should the Minister be allowed to continue

like this ? He can lay that statement on Table of the House.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The hon. Member can I leave the House if she has no patience to hear what I have to say.

So far as domestic cotton is concerned, the Cotton Corporation has been assigned only a limited role for the time being. It will undertake purchase by way of price support and to meet the requirements of mills under the purview of the National Textile Corporation and of the private mills on being approached. It is now extending purchase operation to meet the requirement of all the mills under the purview of the National Textile Corporation.

Some of the hon. Members have stated that there was no economic consideration providing justification for establishment of the Cotton Corporation and the operations of the Corporation itself may harm the interests of the growers. I like to reiterate here that decision to set up the Corporation was not taken in haste. The Agricultural Prices Commission, which is an expert body concerned with fixation of prices of important agricultural commodities including cotton, has for the last few years been urging the establishment of such a public sector agency. All the relevent aspects were given detailed consideration by an official committee and detailed discussions were held with the representatives of industry and trade in this behalf. The decision to set up the Corporation has been taken after mature deliberations and considerations. There can be no two opinions about the need for protecting the legitimate interests of growers and the Corporation's operations will doubtless be directed towards the achievement of of this objective. There is no question of Government or the Corporation doing anything that harms the growers' legitimate interests. The Corporation is busy developing its orginisational set-up, acquiring the necessary expertise and organising the necessary skills for purposefully performing the role assigned to it.

While serving the interests of the grower, the Corporation will also endeavour to render useful service to the industry, by supplying foreign cotton and also domestic cotton at economical prices. In that direction, bulk purchases of cotton are expected to provide the effective method. An hon. Member mentioned that many other purchasing countries did not have centralised agencies for handling such import of cotton. Different countries have different economic structures and we need not necessarily follow the pattern of trade prevailing in a particular country. On careful consideration, Government have come to the conclusion that a public sector agency to handle import of cotton and later on domestic cotton will certainly serve the interests of the grower and the industry and ultimately benefit the consumer by reducing the cost of production of textiles. I am sure that once the Corporation develops adequate expertise, the expected benefits will ensue not only to the grower and the industry but ultimately to the consumer and the general economy.

**18.55 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 10, 1970/Agrahayana 19, 1892 (Saka).*